The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,221 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
P. L. CATHAY	2983	540	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
P. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	10th ,,
P. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. Liddle	17th ,,
P. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
P. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3901	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
P. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1030	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
P. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4121	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
P. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked P. L. to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.
DECCAN	3429	550	P. W. Case	17th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	2 Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. &O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb. 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
SIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

S. S. "ARMENIA" SAILING 13th FEBRUARY.

THIS STEAMER of 3,400 tons register, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class Passengers. Books through to London (overland from Marseilles). The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

For rates of passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	C. E. Darley	10th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
"CLAN MURRAY"	2,100	E. Worfolk	10th Feb. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plan &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 6th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKING STICKS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

A VERY large assortment now on hand, comprising Hazel, Oak, Orange, Black Thorn, Malacca, Wangee, Bark, Olive, Vine, Ebony, Walnut, and many others.

Price from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.

WALKING STICKS FOR PRESENTATION.

A choice selection, comprising Malacca, Ebony, Walnut, Orange, &c., &c., with Ivory, Horn, and other fancy Heads, richly mounted with Sterling Silver.

From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 27 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHUBB'S BOXES.

TREACHER and Co., LIMITED, are direct Importers of the above Articles. CHUBB'S WRITING or DESPATCH BOXES, each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Inkst and and Stationary, with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

	Rs. a.
No. 2.—Size 15 by 10 by 6, with handle at each end	51 0
Strong Leather Travelling Case for ditto lined	15 0
No. 3.—Size 17 by 11 by 7, with handle at each end	55 0
Strong Leather Travelling Cover for ditto lined	17 0

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, each fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two Keys, Pen Tray, and Patent Inkstand.

	Rs. a.
No. 1.—Size 14 by 8 by 5 inches, with handle on top	30 0
No. 3.—Size 17 by 11 by 7 ,, ,, ,,	35 0

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

No. 1. Size 6 by 4 by 2½ inches, without handle	Rs. 15
,, 2. ,, 7½ by 4½ by 3 ,, with handle on top	,, 17
,, 3. ,, 9 by 5½ by 3½ ,,	,, 19-8
,, 4. ,, 10 by 6 by 4 ,,	,, 22
,, 5. ,, 11 by 6½ by 4½ ,,	,, 24
,, 6. ,, 14 by 7 by 5 ,,	,, 26
,, 7. ,, 14 by 8 by 5 ,,	,, 28

NOTE.—The length and width are taken on the top of the Box, the projecting head at the opening edge is about ½ inch beyond these measurements. This depth is exclusive of the handle, which adds about half inch to the height.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONARY, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Gold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities :—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full particulars as to references, terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, care of this Office.

WANTED.—By a firm in Madras, an ASSISTANT to work paper indent business. Must have a technical knowledge of paper and type. Salary to commence at Rs. 125 per month. Apply "G. W.," care of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.
Bombay, 31st January, 1888.

JUST PUBLISHED.
Price one shilling, all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH" with special reference to Agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains, and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. A. WALLINGER,
Depy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CARD.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's	each	6 8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's	,,	7 8
Do. do. Pinder's Full Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	14 0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	,,	9 8
Do. do. do. double strung	,,	11 8
Do. do. do. cork handled	,,	10 0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	,,	12 8
Do. The Demon Slazengers	,,	12 8
Do. The Victor Forhams	,,	12 12
Do. Ayres' Champion	,,	12 0
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	,,	4 0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber	,,	2 0

REGULATION BALL.
PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.
Rs. 8-8 per doz.
THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN-TENNIS BALL,
Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced
Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS,	FENCING,	QUOITS,
BADMINTON,	FIVES,	POLO,
	GOLF,	

NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls	each 1 0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, cat-gut sewn, Regulation size	Per dozen 8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	,, 9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced.	,, 12 0
Do. Ayres' do.	,, 12 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	,, 7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	Per pair 10 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	47 8

FISHING TACKLE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION,
CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAWN TENNIS KIT
BY
AYERS AND JAQUES.
BATS. BALLS. NETS.
SHOES. PRESSES. &C.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HOLD-ALLS,
FOR USING WHEN TRAVELLING
BY RAIL OR STEAMER.

THESE useful articles are capable of holding Rugs, Rezais, Pillows, Clothing, &c. They are thoroughly Waterproof, and made outside of Stout Tanned Canvas with strong Leather Straps to fasten round. Constant travellers should not be without one of these useful companions.

Price Rs. 25.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.
Estd. 1870. Estd. 1870.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.
Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE	FORGET-ME-NOT
HELLIOTROPE	FRANGIPANI
JASMIN	OPOPONAX
WOOD VIOLET	SWEET BRIAR
JOCKEY CLUB	MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

KEMP & CO.'S
PURITY CIGARS.

THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 4 ; per 1,000, Rs. 36.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

KEMP AND CO.'S
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

TEAS—KANGRA VALLEY.

The Holta Company's Teas, for which we are SOLE AGENTS, have taken the highes place at Tea sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained the Gold Medal and a First Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a fair strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., Re. 0-14.

FAMILY MIXTURE.
Good flavour, strength, and pungency, strongly recommended for family use.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

HOLTA MIXTURE.
Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.

PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion.
Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

We have also an extremely cheap but good tea "Broken Leaf," at As. 10 per lb., and a Tea of the very highest class "Golden Orange Pekoe," Rs. 3-8 per lb.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. Temple house, Camp, POONA.
AND BYCULLA BRIDGE. AND SHOOTWAR PETH, CITY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!
FROM COLONEL HAWES TEA ESTATE.
EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT OF THE SEASON

WE have received a fresh Consignment of New Season Tea, of excellent Aroma and Flavour, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	1,000 lbs.
PEKOE	1,000 ,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	500 ,,
BROKEN PEKOE SOUCHONG	480 ,,
CONGO	1,040 ,,
BROKEN TEA	720 ,,
BOHEA	640 ,,
DUST	500 ,,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE CLEARANCE SALE will continue for one week only.

Further Reductions in Prices.

THORPE AND CO.

GLOVES!
SOFT AND FRESH.
JUST ARRIVED.
GLOVES!!

DRESS TIES.
CAMBRIC AND TAPE.
ALL SIZES.
BOWS.
LATEST SHAPES.

GLOVES! GLOVES!			Rs. as.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	... pair	2 4
Gent's Best White French	do.	... ...	2 12
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	... ...	3 4
Gent's French Grey,	do.	... ...	3 0
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	... ...	3 4
Military Doe or Buck	do.	... ...	3 8
Military Doe Khaki	do.	... ...	3 8
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do.	... ...	4 0
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin	do.	... ...	3 0
Gent's Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops		... ...	4 8
Ladies' do do do		... ...	4 0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Buttons		... ...	3 8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	4 0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz.	2 12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	3 12
Rich White Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1 12
Rich Black Satin Bows ...	... ...each	1 12
Folded Silk and Satin Ties ...	... each Re. 1-8 to	2 8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds, Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)

In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2 4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
ON
FRIDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1888.
GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL.
AUSTRIAN STRING BAND.
PRICE OF ADMISSION,
Rs. 3.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M.
TICKETS SOLD AT MR. MACROPOLO'S AND PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, FORT.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress and Directress } Mrs. Geo. Norville.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.
"CONFUSION."
WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND MASONIC PATRONAGE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c.
AS DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY
AND
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KNIGHT,
GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.
Plan, SOUNDY & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.
Under the patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
THE LADY REAY,
AND OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
In aid of
THE CAMA HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4,
At 9-30,
"A HUSBAND IN CLOVER."
Mrs. HAY and Mr. HARRIS, R. E.
At 10-15,
Mr. GILBERT'S COMEDY,
ENGAGED.
Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Lang.
Mrs. Downing, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mrs. Cowper.
Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R. E.
Mr. Dickinson, 103rd Regt., and Lieut.-Col. Cowper.
Plan of the Theatre at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

EXHIBITION OF ART WORKS.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW A COLLECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL
ENGRAVINGS,
PHOTOGRAVURES,
AND
ETCHINGS,
Selected by Mr. F. W. HOLWORTHY,
FROM THE
LEADING FINE ART PUBLISHERS IN LONDON.
The collection is being offered for sale at the published price, calculated at the exchange of one shilling and five-pence per rupee, and free of other import charges.
Catalogues can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
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NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

LOST.—REWARD OF Rs. 25.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, give notice to the Public that I have LOST an IMPERIAL LOAN of Rs. 1,000 of 4 per cent. No. 229809, transferred to the name of RAYACHUND SUNGJI, bearing interest from 1st November, 1886, on 10th January, 1888. Whosoever finds and brings it to SHA UMERSEY DAMODER, near Khara Kuva, Baharkote, will be awarded a reward of Rs. 25.
N.B.—He who PURCHASES or keeps it as a mortgage will be RESPONSIBLE for it.
RAYACHUND SUNGJI.
Bombay, 10th January, 1888.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively
Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown, below the bridge of the Mustid Bunder Station, the undermentioned sugar on account and at the risk of Sa Ootumchund Rikhundas and by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.
989 Bags Mauritius Sugar of different numbers.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m.
A consignment of several cases and bales of blotting papers, printing papers, colored papers, envelopes, &c. also 193 cases bar soaps, 5 cases gold and silver glass beads.
1 secondhand square pianoforte.
1 German safe.
12 cases cyder.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street and Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagapada.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th February at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Bhikajee Eduljee Gashwalla, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, the following valuable landed properties, by and under the virtue of mortgagee, dated 13th June, 1887, subject to the first mortgage, dated 2nd July, 1886, executed by the said Jan Mahomed Cassum in favor of Mahomedbhoy Ebram:—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the hereditaments and tenements standing thereon, situate at Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring (1) square yards little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 30, and at present under Ward No. 532 B, and Street No. 101, and bounded on or towards the East by Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, on the West by the house of Mahomed Daval, on the North by Peer Market or Shaikally Jangirkar Street and on the South by the house of Babajee Survey.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazundary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mirza Mahomedally Khan Street, Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2412, and Street Nos. 14, 19 and 23, and containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Kajbi Khanum, on or towards the West by the house of Lukma, on or towards the North by the Alikhan Street aforesaid, and on the South by a public passage leading to the house of Jacob Jamal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs THAKURDAS DHARAMSI and CAMA, Attorneys to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

The property of Rienzi Walton, Esq.
No. 1.—Brougham, a very neat single brougham, of the latest London fashion, spring locks, brass mounted lamps, &c., bran new.
No. 2.—Horse, a light chestnut gelding, shed bred, 15 hands, excellent in brougham, believed to be sound, with a set of brass mounted harness, nearly new and made to order.
No. 3.—Horse, an iron grey Australian mare, rising 7, 14 3½. Believed to be sound, good steady roadster, up to any weight. A good jumper.
No. 4.—Buggy, a very comfortable buggy, in fairly good condition.
No. 5.—Yacht, "Rustom."
Apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, Forbes Street.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, near the Railway Bridge, the valuable handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, harmonian table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of W. J. FARROW, Esq. The same comprises of glassware, dinner dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle frames, spoons and forks, tea and butter pot, candle sticks, cutlery, furniture such as set of dining table, drawing room, pair side writing, dressing, and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawingroom, easy law, rocking office, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, cupboard, meatsafe, bedstead, cot, wardrobe, almyra chest of drawers, clothes dress, dressing glass, towel horse table ornaments flower vases, carpets, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c.
The property is new on view.

On MONDAY next, the 6th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—
A consignment of 5 packages ordered out by an officer from England, consisting of French iron bedsteads 4' by 6' 6" a large Brussel, carpets about 28 by 17½ feet Tapest carpet about 18 by 18 feet, oil-carpet 9 1-3 by 2 yards, a set of table glass service for 12 persons, duplex bracket lamps, hall lamps, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

MONDAY next, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction at their rooms.—
10 bales grey shirtings
6 " " dhotics
5 cases prints
5 " white checks
3 " " dhotias.
3 " " sarees.
47 " Laducoat and Co's brandy in pints, 1, 2 and 3 stars.
17 " worm tablets.
35 " pepsine bitter in quarts
12 " " " in pints
5 " pepsine liquor in pints.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jeewajee
C. J.—3666—1 case 36 pitsaws, 6, 6½ and 7 feet
3667—1 case 36 cross cutsaws, 5, 6 and 7 in.
12 circule saws, 7 feet.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 83 Doz Sailors Knives.
By order of Mr. Goculdas Sewjee and on account and at the risk of Pranjeewun Saheba
1 case 60 P. Green and Black prints 43 yds.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 handsome English-built mahogany coloured dogcart in very good order.
1 light English buggy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SAW-GINS AND COTTON OPENER.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Hydraulic Press Building in Marine Street, Fort—
10 saw-gins, cotton opener and a lot of old iron.

SALE of Grain Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.
Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises on Tuesday, the 7th inst. at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood iron, &c.

SALE OF COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEETS.
On TUESDAY next, the 7th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock wareshouse by order of Muggon Muthooradass, and on account and at the risk of Moolchund Oogurchund.
50 Bundles copper sheets. On account and at the risk of Mehta Nurbhoram Hurribhoy.
25 Bundles copper sheets. On account and at the risk of Mooltanee Tulsidass Soonderdass.
25 Bundles yellow metal sheets. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th February, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, close to the Cumballa Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished, blackwood and teakwood and sativood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany bagatelle table with balls and cues, a handsome double seated brougham, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, velvet and Brussels carpets &c., the property of Nawab Syed Hoosein Belgrami.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NATIVE GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE AT HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, at 2 p.m., the surplus stock of the Crystalleries de Boccarat, all real Chrystalware (no Bohemian glass) consisting of rich cut chandeliers, white and colored ornamental toilet and table ware of the finest description, rich painted glass and porcelainware unsurpassed in artistic finish and design. Finest majolica ware table crockery and ornamental porcelains, bronzeware of beautiful design, clock vases, Chandelabras, best Epergnes, Musical boxes, grand mirror in rich gold frame and gilt consols and a variety of other goods.
Will be on view six days before the day of sale,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATHARPAKHADY NEW ROAD AT MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Dinbai, widow and administratrxi of the Estate of the late Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction on the premises on Friday, the 10th day of February 1888, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of fuzandari ground No. 52 held from the late Narrayen Wassudevjee, the Fazendar, together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of the Public Road, known as the Matharpkhadi New Road in the Registration District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Tapidass Vuridass, on the West by the new Gunpowder Road, on the North by the vacant ground belonging to Narayen Vassudewjee, the Fazender, and on or towards the South by the house of Jeewa Tooka, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Anne Pennell, and are now in the occupation of Runchord Canjee and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the vendor.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay 3rd February 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 Handsome stud bred mare, rich bay, rising 5, nearly 15 hands, capital hack, and goes in dog-cart, combine two strains thorough-bred English blood, would make a good pig-sticker or light horse charger.
1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order
1 Second hand strong dog-cart
1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-12 [illegible] years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong-built buggy in very [illegible]r.
1 handsome strong 4 seated open carriage [illegible] good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand landau.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab pony, quiet to ride and [illegible]e.
1 handsome strong brown cob, young, very [illegible] and believed sound.
1 dark bay country bred mare fast and quiet in harness and saddle, with new London built polo cart and harness.
1 Nut-meg grey Country bred pony winner of prize at Ahmedabad Show in February last; 3 years old, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Small pony cart.
1 Gentleman hunting saddle and bride, set of single harness, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, a first-rate tricycle, &c., &c., the property of HARRY GAY, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by Mr. Wimbridge and others, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., in very good order, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a Madras-built mail phaeton with poles and shafts complete in good order, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, free goers, and set of English harness, an English-built waggonette, with removeable back seats, poles and shafts complete, &c., the property of COLONEL PAYNE.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong built landau.
1 handsome English-built buggy.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and Unclaimed Goods at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.
On FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.
BONA-FIDE

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Colah House," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order, rich Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, China and Japanese vases, first-rate oleographs and pictures handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of P. VUCCINO, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinck's patent hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c., the property of T. WOOD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale"
1 Handsome strong canoe-shaped landau by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
1 first-class Burma pony, recently imported from Mandalay, sound, fast, and powerful, height about 12-2.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

NOTICES.

THE OFFICERS COMMANDING 7-1 SOUTHERN DIVISION, ROYAL ARTILLERY, will not be in any way RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted by anyone belonging to, or in any way connected with, the Battery.
P. H. HAMMOND, Major R. A.
Colaba, 30th January, 1888.

MASONIC BALL.

BY the authority of H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, District Grand Master, and SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Grand Master of A. S. F. I. I., a GRAND MASONIC BALL will be held at the TOWN HALL, under the auspices of the two Grand Lodges, on the 15th February, 1888, at which Masonic costumes appertaining to all degrees may be worn by Masons entitled to wear them.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
W. H. HUSSEY,
J. YOUNG,
Grand Secretaries.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Singly, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gazziels e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.
Pints of Hooks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.
The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.
SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.
1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.
3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hot[illegible]

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

SALE OF CASHMERE SILVER WARE
(DURING JANUARY 1888.)
MESSR. HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
ARE selling for Cash on delivery the remaining portion of their present Season Stock of
EXQUISITELY WROUGHT CASHMERE SILVER ARTICLES,
Comprising
SURROYS, SALVERS,
GOBLETS, TUMBLERS,
MUFFINEERS
At Two Rupees (Rs. 2) per Tolah.
This Price is exceptionally low, and comes out at about Seven Shillings (7s.) per oz. Troy Weight.
HAMILTON & Co. solicit early application for these Choice Indian Silver Objects.
HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-deserved reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cholera, Neuralgia, Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
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ARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
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For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 30.
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No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsir's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Band, R. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Subscription Dance at Ladies' Gymkhana.
Novelty Theatre, Masquerade Ball, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 1st :—Rookliff (s), from Middlesbro'. Yesterday :—Swordsman (s), from Zanzibar; and Kapurthala (s), Marmagoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Apollo (s), for Hull; Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar; Bay of Panama (ship), Rangoon; Ganges (s), London; and Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s.s. Ganges will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Summer (capt.), Sevile, Graham, and Captain Fenton *vs.* White—Capts. Phayre (capt.) and Yarde Buller, Messrs. Dixon and Stewart. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE NOTABILITY.—His Highness V. G. Rungarow, Raja of Bobbli, arrived in Bombay with thirty-five followers, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and alighted at the Byculla station. Several gentlemen were present to receive him, among them being Baboo A. C. Mitra and Mr. Rustomji Parukh and others. His Highness took his residence at (Rose Cottage) Mount Road, Mazagon.

LOST ARTICLES.—Luximee, a Hindoo woman, reported to the police the loss of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 50. She left it at a Vehar stand pipe at Lower Colaba, where she had been to draw water.—P. Framjee, living at Byculla, reported to the police on Wednesday having dropped a silver-mounted walking stick, valued at Rs. 50, from his dog-cart.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, touching the death of Sorabjee Pestonjee, aged 70 years. The man had shown symptoms of insanity, and was sometimes violent. Yesterday morning he was missed from his house. His body was subsequently found floating in a well. A verdict of suicidal death, while in a state of unsound mind, was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Gymkhana, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

Overture	Konig Stephan ..... Beethoven.
Waltz	Les Sirènes ..... Waldteufel.
Finale	Stradella ..... Flotow.
Quadrille	Pantomime ..... C. Coote.
Mazurka	Lalla Rookh ..... Ettling.
Galop	The Chimes ..... F. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Jetha Hassal was charged before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Hack with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 900. The ornaments had been entrusted to the accused, who is a goldsmith, by a customer, who left Bombay soon after. Taking advantage of his absence the goldsmith, who was in pecuniary difficulties, pawned the ornaments and absconded. On the return of the complainant he discovered the absence of the jeweller and immediately reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested up-country and brought down to Bombay. Pleading guilty to the charge Mr. Hamilton sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing the Advocate-General, who appeared for the Crown in the murder case under trial, said he had that day received two anonymous letters superscribed "very private and urgent." They related to a case of assault committed for trial before the Sessions Court, and they alleged that the police in charge of the case had turned the offenders into witnesses and the witnesses into the accused persons. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, replied that he had not read the papers in the case, but he hoped that the letters in question contained no threat against his lordship. The learned judge remarked that no such threat had been used, but it was asked that proper justice should be done. With the further remark that the letters were written in indifferent English, his lordship made them over to the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Little, to deal with.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THE third public lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli was delivered at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on the evening of Tuesday last, 31st ultimo, by Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., formerly archæological and antiquarian assistant to the compiler, *Bombay Gazetteer*, the subject being: The Early History of Western India as derived from Copperplates and Stone Inscriptions (A. D. 400—A. D. 1300). The lecturer began by saying that the present lecture was a necessary sequel to the two already delivered by him on the Caves, and the Cave-Inscription Period in the Early History of Western India. India, said he, knew of no indigenous contemporary works recording its history prior to the Musalman conquest, at the close of the 13th century, and in the absence of such works the light thrown upon the political and economical condition of the country by these copperplates and stone inscriptions which had survived the shock of ages and numerous political revolutions and the overthrow of dynasties after dynasties, was simply invaluable. The lecturer then explained in a lucid and concise manner the general nature of copperplates, observing that these copperplate grants were not meant for any historical purpose, but were merely intended by their donors as imperishable and perpetual records of gifts of villages, fields, etc., to earn spiritual merit on auspicious Hindu holidays, like Solar and lunar eclipses and the sun's entrance into Cancer and Capricornus, gifts on these days being held by the Hindu Shastras as conferring special religious and spiritual merit on the grantor. The lecturer then explained the general contents of copperplates, observing that they began with an invocation to the deity, then gave a short history of the king making the grant and his predecessors, after which came the date, then the names of donees, the names of the villages or fields granted with their four boundaries, the whole concluding with some commintary verses and the royal sign-manual. Though the whole of a copperplate was interesting as a historical record, the portion that was most interesting for the purposes of the political history of the country was, the lecturer said, the one which immediately followed the invocation, and it was from this portion in the copperplates that something like a sketch of the Early History of Western India was now made out. The lecturer then briefly mentioned the various dynasties which appeared from the copperplates and stone inscriptions to have ruled in Western India during the nine centuries preceding the Musalman conquest, exhibiting to the audience specimen copperplates of several of the dynasties and two inscribed stones of the Silahara dynasty which ruled in Salsette and Thana during the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. The lecturer concluded by referring to the Mahomedan (Arab) and Chinese references to India during the above period, which references, he said, so far as they went, generally corroborated the historical conclusions arrived at from the copperplate and stone inscriptions. At the close of the lecture the chairman, Mr. K. R. Cama, on behalf of the society thanked the lecturer for his learned and interesting discourse. In doing so he laid great stress on the value and utility of copperplates and stone inscriptions in the absence of written contemporary history, and said that the subject of the lecture had been a special study with Mr. Ratiram, who had worked at it under Dr. J. M. Campbell, the compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 28th Jan. 1888	£12,242,200
Balance to be remitted from 29th Jan. 1888 to 31st March, 1888	£3,871,800

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bott's of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Sessions opened yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The following case was heard before his Lordship and a special jury :—

DEATH FROM ADMINISTRATION OF ARSENIC.

Bhicoo Babajee, a native policeman, was charged with murder in causing the death of Nagoo Rama by the administration of arsenic in native sweetmeat. The Hon. Mr. Latham, with Mr. Basil Scott, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. George Manson—Foreman.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.	Mr. G. F. Aubrey.
Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit.	Mr. R. L. Sands.
Mr. Dossabhoy N. Wadia.	Mr. C. H. Byrne.
Mr. Shantaram Jugonnath.	Dr. Peter Peterson.

The undermentioned jurors were challenged :—Messrs. Tribhowundas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Mansookhram Sooryaram, H. W. Jones, Cursondas Vallabhdas, and Walter Lang.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The death of the deceased was caused by the administration of arsenic, and the jury would have no doubt that the offence must have been committed with premeditation. The arsenic was administered in a native sweetmeat called "penda." The important point for the consideration of the jury was whether prisoner was aware of the presence of arsenic in the sweetmeat. The deceased and his wife lived first at Chimboor Gully at Nagpada, but without remaining there for a long time, they removed to New Nagpada in consequence of a quarrel which took place between the prisoner and the deceased. There was therefore ill-feeling between the two. On the 15th November last, the deceased and his wife partook of their evening meal consisting of rice and fish curry, and they then retired for the night. At an early hour the next morning, prisoner came to the house and asked for some food, which was given him. He then offered deceased a "penda," of which he said he had bought half a seer, and that a little of it remained. Some time later, the deceased felt pains in the stomach, and vomiting and purging ensued. Some remedies were used, which were not of an appropriate order, and had no effect. Purging and vomiting having continued throughout the day, the ghorawalla of Dr. Gopal Shewram was called about 4 p.m., and the deceased was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same night. A *post mortem* examination showed very clear symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and the contents of the stomach were sent to Dr. Lyon for examination. The quantity of arsenic found in the body was very small, which would not be considered sufficient to cause death. A quantity had been thrown out during the day, and it was not possible to say how much arsenic had been administered. It might be mentioned that the quantity of arsenic found in the body was, according to medical opinion, no test of the quantity administered. There could be no doubt that the food which the deceased and his wife took on the evening of the 15th November could not have been poisoned, for the wife did not get sick at all, and between that meal and the eating of the sweetmeat, the deceased had partaken of nothing else. The police had not traced any arsenic to the prisoner, and none was found in his possession or in any of his goods. It was a circumstance of an important character; but the learned counsel said there were other means of administering poison without one carrying evidence of it about him. The jury would hear that the prisoner took the police to the shop of a sweetmeat seller named Ganesh, who, however, in the presence and hearing of the prisoner denied having sold to him any sweetmeat as was alleged by the prisoner. However, this might be, the prisoner had been guilty of a misstatement previously, which should weigh considerably against him. On going to the deceased's room in the morning, he had stated that he had bought the "penda" at Mahim, and that he had eaten a great portion of it, and he pressed the deceased to eat one piece that remained. He subsequently changed his statement, and said he had bought the sweetmeat at the shop of Ganesh. In Mr. Latham's opinion, the really important circumstance for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner knew that the sweetmeat was poisoned.

Chimmee, woman, said she was the widow of Naghoo Ramjee, who died on the 16th November last. He was about forty years of age, and they had been married 15 or 16 years at the time of his death. They lived a month at New Nagpada, having before that lived in Chimboor Gully in the same locality. Previously thereto they had been living at Old Nagpada. Prisoner, a police sepoy, used to visit her husband for about a year, and he lived with them in the same house at Chimboor Gully. He lived in a separate room, and took his meals with them for a month. Deceased had borrowed Rs. 15 of the prisoner; and on its not being repaid, prisoner went and struck the deceased, who offered to repay him Rs. 5 at first, and Rs. 10 afterwards. Deceased went to hospital for treatment, and they then left their residence and went to live at New Nagpada, where the prisoner visited the deceased a few days before the latter's death. Deceased was employed in an embroiderer's shop in Bhendy Bazar; and lived happily with his wife. About 6 p.m. on the 15th November, he returned from his work, and went to the bazaar. He returned within half an hour, bringing with him some small fish. She prepared the food, and they partook of the rice and fish curry. Neither of them felt any bad effects from the food. Prisoner came to their house at 3 o'clock the next morning. He said he had come from Bandora and felt hungry. At deceased's request, witness baked a bread for prisoner and he. Prisoner then took out matter resembling sweetmeat called "penda" from his pocket. He said he had bought half a seer of it and eaten it, and he pressed the deceased to eat the one he had offered. Deceased broke it into two halves, and offering one piece to prisoner, asked him to eat it, and he ate the other half. Prisoner said he would not eat it; he had eaten enough of it; and thereupon the deceased ate the other piece of the "penda." Prisoner ate the bread which witness had baked with the curry which had been prepared the preceding night, and a little of which had remained. Deceased did not eat any of the bread or the curry. They smoked and then went to sleep in deceased's room. Later on, the deceased complained of pains in the stomach and vomited and purged. One Condiah came to the house and went away. Prisoner remained there till 7 a.m. when he left. Deceased continued vomiting and purging till the evening. Some milk congee was given him, but he could not swallow it. Condiah and Bheewa came to see deceased, who asked them to give him some medicine. Some domestic medicines were tried, but in vain, and in the evening deceased was carried on one Luxmon's back to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Luxmon was a friend of the deceased and was a ghorawalla in the employ of Dr. Gopal Shewram. About 4 p.m., deceased said he felt a sensation of heaviness and asked to be taken to hospital. He said he felt his hands and feet getting benumbed, and that he felt a hot sensation in the stomach. Witness went with her husband to the hospital, and was thence taken by a policeman to the Byculla chowkey. The prisoner did not return to the deceased after he left in the morning. He had come in plain clothes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—I have never seen a "penda" or eaten it. I have never eaten sweetmeats. I have seen people sitting by the roadside and sell sweetmeats, but I have never purchased any. Having no occasion to purchase sweetmeat, I have never gone to the shop of a sweetmeat seller. My husband was about forty years of age and an able-bodied man. I have had no child by him.

Witness Condiah, in answer to the foreman of the jury: When the deceased said he was seized with vomiting and purging after eating sweetmeat given him by the prisoner, the latter, who was sitting on one side, made no remark.

Dr. Gallagher, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased's body, was of opinion that the cause of death was arsenical poisoning. The burning sensation in the stomach, of which the deceased was said to have complained, was a symptom of arsenical poisoning. A dose of arsenical poison, taken on an empty stomach, would begin to operate immediately.

The Judge: Would arsenical poisoning cause vomiting and purging?

Witness: Yes, my Lord.

Dr. I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, said that by those who used it, arsenic was supposed to be a tonic and a stimulant. The quantity of arsenic which witness found in the body of the deceased would not be sufficient in the case of another adult to cause death.

To Mr. Latham: The quantity of arsenic found in the body of a deceased person does not give any idea of the quantity administered.

The case for the prosecution had not finished when the Court adjourned until 10-30 a.m. to-day (Friday).

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—It is impossible entirely to prevent the noxious vapours which are given off in mines and tunnels, and those who, like miners and railway operatives, have to work day after day in such vitiated atmospheres, suffer in health and strength in consequence. The chest and liver often become clogged with the products of coal combustion, necessitating great attention to the health. No remedy is more valuable for miners and the like than Holloway's Pills, as they carry off all effete matter from the blood, and healthily stimulate the liver. They are also invaluable for costive bowels and for all bilious disorders. The Ointment is a priceless remedy for piles, sprains, ulcers and all manner of sores.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 3.—Poona Sky Meeting.
Indian Guarantee Association Meeting, Albert Building, 3 p.m.
Departure of M. S. Cathay.
Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Lord Reay arrives in Bombay.
„ 4.—Investiture Order of Indian Empire, Calcutta.
Expected Arrival of the Duke of Connaught.
Entries for Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup close.
Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Cama Hospital Endowment Fund.
„ 5.—Volunteer Church Parade.
„ 6.—Expected Arrival of Duc d'Orleans.
Ladies' Dance at Yacht Club.
„ 7.—Ball at Government House.
„ 8.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Mrs. Norville's Benefit, Gaiety Theatre.
Annual Meeting, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
„ 9.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Municipal Corporation.
„ 10.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
„ 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 13.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
„ 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
„ 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
„ 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
„ 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
„ 23.—Bombay Races.
„ 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
„ 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
„ 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
„ 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
„ 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
„ 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

THE BEHAR LIGHT HORSE.

THE following account is given in the *Englishman* of an afternoon's work by the Behar Light Horse at the Mozufferpore camp :—

At 2 p.m. we all rode down towards the race-course with his Excellency, the General and Colonel Hudson, and found the regiment formed up in quarter column under command of Major "Jamie" Macleod. His Excellency then gave orders for the afternoon's work to be commenced. Colonel Hudson called his squadron leaders to the front and explained the following programme to them. He said he had received the following orders :—

"Information has been received that the enemy is having crossed the big Gandak *yesterday* at Rewghat, is pushing on by forced marches for Mozufferpore.

"A Patrol party of his cavalry was seen two hours ago at a large tank near Meethanpur village on the Sarya Road (near 5th milestone.)

"The Behar Light Horse will mount immediately, check his advance, ascertain his strength and disposition.

"All the bridges and fords of the Furdo river between the railway lines must be secured.

"Should the enemy not have reached the river in force, outposts should be placed at each bridge and ford, and a reconnoitring party sent forward (one squadron) to feel for him. In any case time must be gained for our infantry to occupy the railway station."

Captain Wilson, with the first squadron, was ordered to form an advance guard with the usual flanking patrols, and push forward to feel for the enemy, draw his fire, and ascertain his strength. Captain Hodding, with the second squadron, was to secure the bridges and fords of the Furdo, making it his line of outposts as far as practicable Captain Manners, with the third squadron, was to remain in reserve.

The advance guard then marched off, Captain Wilson's men taking every fence and obstacle, which, in the close country they were working in, were many. In proper cross country form, they "swept" a breadth of about two miles of country till they crossed the river and reached (about five miles out) a fine open bit of country. Shortly after debouching on this "maidan," an advance scout drew the enemy's fire, and a small party of his was found still occupying the tank where he had been seen in the morning. Captain Wilson then detached half a troop under Lieutenant H. Hudson to occupy some small topes on the left of the road. The latter quickly got his men under cover, and, dismounting the odd files, opened fire on the enemy's right flank, then, skirmishing up to about 200 yards' distance, taking advantage of the banks, the roads, and the scraggy jungle, as cover for his men, he poured a few steady volleys into the opening of the tank. I noticed the led horses were well managed, kept under cover, and advanced bit by bit as the dismounted men advanced, and kept well on their left flank out of the line of the enemy's fire. By this time one of Captain Wilson's scouts who had seen the enemy through an opening in the side of the tank, reported that they were only a small party, and that officer, after pausing till the enemy had fired a volley, ordered his squadron to advance by extended files. This they did at a swinging gallop, and soon he saw them, 300 yards away, rally, and the flash of their swords as they swept over the high bank of the tank showed they had got "home," but the next moment the twelve men who held the tank under Mr. Sandiland (police) poured a withering volley into them, having just finished reloading, and many a saddle must have been emptied had there been bullets on top of the powder! "Cease firing" was then sounded, and his Excellency and Staff rode back to the river, where he inspected Captain Hodding's disposition of his squadron, passing along the line of videttes, who were all well posted, and in nearly every instance could see without being seen, except by the videttes on their right and left. He visited pickets numbers 1 and 2, several Cossack posts, and heard Captain Hodding's report to Colonel Hudson,—the latter received a report from the rear that the real line of advance of the enemy was from the south along the railway, from Patna side. Colonel Hudson then recalled Captain Wilson's squadron, who, telling off a rear guard, trotted back some two miles to the reserve squadron. Captain Hodding was then ordered to call in his posts, and, Wilson's squadron having passed through his line of outposts and crossed the river, Captain Hodding's squadron became the rear guard.

Captain Manners was then ordered to retire by the main road towards the railway station, which, after sending out a strong patrol on his right flank, he did. We all trotted merrily away alongside of them, noticing, by the way, Captain Wilson taking advantage of all the ditches and banks to show his horses off. When I asked him politely why he left the road, he audaciously explained it was to avoid the dust! The twinkle in his eye revealed the hollowness of his excuse. As we neared the race-course among the close country covered with woods, ditches, and banks this little amusement of Captain Wilson's was put a stop to by orders to join the columns already formed on the road. Probably his vagaries along the road were viewed with an indulgent eye by the Chief, for I noticed then, and on the other occasions he was out with the Behar Light Horse, he never missed an opportunity of flying the banks and ditches, and several times I observed he rather went out of his way to do so. The bigger the obstacle the more attractive it seemed to him. A shot on the right proclaimed the enemy had been discovered. He was just then, with a long baggage train, seen by the scouts debouching on the open plain south of the race-course, and heading for the railway station. Now was Captain Manners' opportunity. Trotting up a lane to the right, he wheeled fours left, and, taking the several small fences and hedges as they lay between him and the enemy, he went straight on to his flank. Captain Hodding with his squadron column in the meantime came up in support, and Captain Wilson, who had by this time got his squadron round through some difficult ground, on the left flank. Both his and Captain Manners' squadrons sounded the charge, rode through the skeleton enemy's position, and broke him up. His men took shelter in the wood to the east of the race-course, and Captain Hodding, dismounting one troop, held the banks one after another, driving the stragglers as far as they could safely leave their horses. "Cease firing" was then sounded, and the regiment formed up in column of troops, formed line of squadron columns to the left, and then, wheeling right about after a long steady trot, formed line to the front and advanced at a swinging gallop on the race stand, where the Chief and his Staff, General Baker, and most of the large assemblage present at the meet were stationed, Colonel Hudson then ordered Polo players "first squadron fall out." The whole squadron fell out, rushed for their ponies, and a few minutes afterwards we were all on the polo ground, and the business of the day was over.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

THE inquiry into the Punjab University Scandals was continued on Jantary 30, when Mr. Parker called Mehr Chand.

A This witness, spoke as to the business relations with Goojur Mul, of Bajwara, and was shown Exhibit (M) which he said was a cheque for Rs. 1,600 payable to Sandhe Khan for private expenditure. He proved the document by his book, which he produced. Mehr Chand was not cross-examined.

Ram Sarn Dass was next called. He said.—"I went up for the mukhtiars' examination in December 1883, but failed. I eventually passed, in 1885. I went up for the pleaders' examination in December, 1886. On the 8th December, while in the Examination Hall, Nuchia Singh told me that some candidates who were in for the same examination had, with the connivance of Mr. Larpent, substituted answer papers in lieu of those handed to them in the Examination Hall. I thought from this that it was likely that men of inferior abilities might get above me in the examination by those means, but it was then too late to do anything. One day, it was the 11th December, 1886, I met Gunda Sing in the Dubbi Bazaar; and Kirpa Ram, who was also a man from Umballa, told Gunda Singh who I was and that I had means and had been in the examination. Gunda Singh asked me what hope I had of success. I told him I had fair hopes. Gunda Singh then said that I should never succeed unless I gave Mr. Larpent money through him; and he took me to Mr. Larpent's house where I had an interview with him. Mr. Larpent told me it would be better if I could remain a few days in Lahore, but that if not, I could return during the Christmas holidays if I desired to pass: if I did not, I would not pass. I went home and made an arrangement for money with my father-in-law, a banker in Karnal. I told him I wanted three or four thousand rupees to enable me to pass, and that no one would pass this time without money. Eventually he told me to go to Lahore and see the gentleman and settle the amount. I came to Lahore on the 28th or 29th December, and went with Gunda Singh to Mr. Larpent's house and personally arranged for the payment of Rs. 2,500. I wrote to my father-in-law and he sent me the money in three notes—two notes for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 500. Mr. Larpent said that he could not accept these as they were too large, and that I must, therefore, change them. This I did at the Currency Office, and made the three following payments to Mr. Larpent :—On the 14th I gave Rs. 250 in ten-rupee notes; and on the 1st February I paid Rs. 240 in ten-rupee notes. I then said I would pay the rest when I was assured of passing. This displeased Mr. Larpent, who said I showed no confidence in him. On the night of the 7th February I gave Mr. Larpent Rs. 820 in notes, and said he must wait for the rest until I saw that the results were satisfactory."

After deposing as above witness detailed his several attempts to get at a knowledge of the results, and how Mr. Larpent put him off from time to time. He also detailed his visits to Mr. Bates to see the number of marks he had obtained. Witness then said that after he had found he had failed he went to Mr. Larpent's house many times to get back his money, and finally succeeded in getting a promissory note from him for Rs. 1,000. He also got a letter of introduction to Mr. Brown, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.

Both the pro-note, which was drawn in witness's brother's name—Pertab Singh—and the letter to Mr. Brown were admitted by Mr. Larpent as genuine, and in his handwriting and signed by him.

Witness further stated that when he went before the Sub-Committee he objected to Mr. Baden-Powell taking the note, as if he (witness) kept it he might get his money from Mr. Larpent. Mr. Powell refused to return it, as it was evidently in Mr. Larpent's handwriting, and said if witness lost by it the University would compensate him. Witness went on to say that he had written one or two letters to Mr. Larpent in Pertab Singh's name, and filed the Post Office receipt for one of these letters: this document was put in.

Here Mr. Larpent asked for time before he cross-examined Ram Sarn Dass, so the Commissioners called the next witness, one Murli Dhar, a pleader of Umballa.

He spoke to a knowledge of Kirpa Ram and Ram Sara Dass, and also of Gunda Singh. This witness corroborated the previous witness in a statement regarding a telegram which had been despatched to him on the result of an appeal case at Lahore in connection with the Umballa riots.

Mr. Parker here reported that he had secured the attendance of Bute Khan, the orderly of Mr. Powell, who was referred to by Gosain Jodha Ram as having been present when he and Gunpat Rai went to Mr. Larpent on the 5th June, 1887, Mr. Parker said he did not call the witness for the prosecution, but thought the Court might wish to question him. As Mr. Larpent did not object, Bute Khan was called.

He identified Jodha Ram in Court as the man present at Mr. Larpent's house, and said he did not know him or the other man by name.

Jodha Ram was re-called here, and said that Gunpat Rai did not go with him to Mr. Larpent's house, on the occasion spoken to by the previous witness, and further stated that he had not been offered any inducement beyond what he had stated in his examination, nor did Amolak Ram offer him any money to give evidence before the Sub-Committee or this Commission.

Ram Sarn Dass was here called and cross-examined by Mr. Larpent; but no new features were developed.

The following discussion then ensued. Mr. Larpent wished to confront the witness with his statement before the Sub-Committee, and for that purpose desired that it be placed upon the record.

The prosecutor objected, because these documents were either of the nature of a private inquiry or a police inquiry, and accused could have no right whatever to see or refer to them. At the same time prosecutor said he would be glad, if the accused wished it, to lay the entire evidence, papers, and correspondence relating to the Sub-Committee's inquiry before the Commission for their use and reference, in order that they might understand the nature of the inquiry made and of the correctness or otherwise of the evidence now given; but the statement having been taken by persons unprotected by judicial office—that is, by persons unprotected by law from legal action in respect to matters contained in the evidence recorded by them—they would have to be treated as confidential by the Commissioners, so as to protect the gentlemen who took them, as well as the gentlemen who wrote certain letters. Subject to the above remarks, the prosecutor placed himself entirely in the hands of the Commissioners, but hoped that either the whole or none of the proceedings would be admitted.

Mr. Larpent rejoined that, as the Vice-Chancellor had given him a copy of Ram Sarn Dass's and Pertab Singh's statements, and as either the full text or the substance of those statements had been read in the Senate and was partially printed in the Senate's proceedings, he submitted that these particular documents should be placed on the record; but that, as before, he objected to the admission of the whole of the Sub-Committee's report and the evidence because, as the evidence was not taken in his presence, he did not know what the statements contained, and he understood that the names of some other persons were mentioned therein.

Mr. Parker remarked that, so far as any statements that had been published in the proceedings of the Senate which had been printed, he had no objection to their being admitted.

The Commissioners ruled that a portion of the Sub. Committee's report could not, under the circumstances, be admitted in this inquiry.

Mr. Larpent then continued and completed his cross-examination of Ram Sarn Dass, in which some letters written by witness and signed by him in his brother's name were shown, admitted, and filed as exhibits.

THE TRAFFICKING IN FRENCH DECORATIONS.

FROM what occurred at the Palais de Justice on Jan 6, it appears that M. Wilson will be brought to trial charged with having received large sums of money for procuring decorations for various people. At the opening of the Correctional Police-court, at which Ribeaudeau, Herbert, and Dubreuil were to be tried for having trafficked in decorations, and for having, by other means, obtained money under false pretences, M. Lombard, the Public Prosecutor, said he had an important communication to make to the Court. Ribeaudeau, Herbert, and Dubreuil were charged with having trafficked in decorations. It had been ascertained by the Examining Magistrate that they had induced M. Crespin de la Jeanniere to promise to pay a sum of twenty thousand francs when he should be nominated Knight of the Legion of Honour, and to pay down a sum of five thousand francs under pretext of subscribing to the *Moniteur de l' Exposition*. They had also made an attempt to obtain money in the same way from M. Belloc. The *Moniteur de l' Exposition* was the property of M. Wilson, and Ribeaudeau had been in M. Wilson's service for the last twenty years. The question which forced itself on the Magistrate who prepared the present case was whether Ribeaudeau acted solely on his own account or for M. Wilson. Ribeaudeau had been questioned on this point several times, and he had constantly affirmed he had informed no one of the negotiations which are regarded by the law as fraudulent. M. Wilson had also been several times confronted with de Ribeaudeau, but the result had been only negative. This was the state of the case on December 31st, when the inquiry was closed, and the decision taken to bring the prisoners for trial before the Correctional Tribunal. Since then, however, fresh light had been thrown on the matter. At the hearing of Madame Ratazzi's case in the Court of Appeal two letters were produced by her to prove that she could dispose of M. Wilson's influence. An inquiry was instituted by the Procureur General and confined to M. Dulare. It had just been terminated and seemed to confirm the assertions of Madame Ratazzi. It would appear that, through her mediation, M. Wilson procured the Cross of the Legion of Honour for a certain M. Legrand, in consideration of a subscription to the *Moniteur de l' Exposition*. It was unnecessary to insist on the connection existing between that fact and the trafficking in decorations with which Ribeaudeau, Hebert, and Dubreuil were charged. Legal proceedings had, moreover, been commenced on the previous day against M. Wilson, who was charged with trafficking in decorations in the case of M. Legrand, and in the cases connected with the charges against Ribeaudeau, Hebert and Dubreuil. The present trial could not, therefore, be usefully proceeded with at that moment, for if it were proved that M. Wilson was the principal person guilty of the trafficking in decorations, the responsibility of Ribeaudeau, Hebert, and Dubreuil, his agents, would be materially diminished. For that reason, M. Lombard asked that the hearing of the present case should be deferred till after the case against M. Wilson had been prepared.

M. Signorino, Dubreuil's counsel, also submitted reasons why the trial should be deferred, among which was the fact that among the documents furnished to the legal authorities by M. Wilson was a list of the subscribers to the *Moniteur de l'Exposition*, in which M. Legrand figures for three thousand francs, and it would appear "that this entry had been tampered with by the erasure of one word, with the object which a further inquiry cannot fail to bring to light." The sensation caused in the densely crowded court at these declarations was intense.

The Bench withdrew to deliberate on the matter. In the meantime everyone in Court was inquiring whether M. Wilson had been already arrested, and whether he would be put into prison to await his trial. In a short time, however, the Magistrates returned into Court, and announced that the present trial would be postponed. On the demand of the prisoner's counsel the Court also decided that Ribeaudeau, Hebert, and Dubreuil should be provisionally liberated. From that fact it was concluded that M. Wilson would not, at least for the present, be arrested. During the whole time, M. Wilson, who had been summoned as a witness, was waiting in a room adjoining the Court.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, FEB. 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following appointment is made, with effect from the 8th Jan 1888 :—Col E Cunningham, SC, to be Assist to Qr Mr Gen, vice Major Dean-Pitt, RA, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired.

The following changes in the designation of the undermentioned Native Corps are ordered :—Bombay Infy.—27th Regt (Lt Infy), or 1st Belooch Battalion; and 29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt, or 2nd Belooch Battalion.

The undermentioned Sub-Assist Apothecary is permitted to resign the Service at his own request :—N G Collins.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—General List, Infy.—Major C J A Yates, 27th Jan 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year; Lieut-Col W F Hume, General List, Second-in-Command, 28th Bo Infy.

Lieut H G Carnegy, 1st Battn North Lancashire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from 22nd Jan 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 6th Dec 1887 :—25th Regt Bo Infy—Jamadar Shaik Suliman to be Subhedar, vice Bholaram deceased, and Havaldar-Major Sida Lalla to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Shaikh Suliman, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for five months :—Lieut L A Gordon, SC, Comdt, Aden Troop.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year :—Surgn-Major C F Ogilvie, 1MS.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate :—Sub-Condr T Davey, Ord Dept.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 9th Jan 1888 :—Surgn K R Kirtikar, 1MS, to act as Principal Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency during the absence of Bgde-Surgn W Dymock, 1MS, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The following promotions in the P W Dept are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1888, in succession to Hon Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary G F Moore, retired :—Condr J O'Sullivan to be Depy Assistant Commissary; Sub-Condr J Simon to be Condr; and Sergt J Walker to be Sub-Condr.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Karachi Chamber of Comm

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOUND.—A Scotch "COLLIE." Owner on furnishing description, paying advertisement and other charges can have the same.—"ALPHA." *Bombay Gazette.*

WALKING STICKS, Sterling Silver Mounted, a large choice just arrived, for presentation, &c., from Rs. 3. Swagger Canes, Silver Mounted, Ebony, Rs. 3-8, and Real Malacca, Rs. 5. THORPE, & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab Pony, 4 years, 13-3, fast and quiet in harness. Price, Rs. 300. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED, a B. A. to carry on correspondence and other ordinary business of a mercantile firm. Apply to "W.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a gentleman good BOARD and LODGING in the Fort or Colaba, Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply "G. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

OUR long expected BOHEMIAN VASES to hand at last yesterday. How many went disappointed these last two months. Now come, sharp, to pick novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A MOTHER wishing to take her own daughter, aged eleven years to England, will be glad to take charge of one or two other children. Reference kindly permitted to Rev. H. C. Squires, Church Mission House, Bombay.

TEA, TEA, EIGHTH CONSIGNMENT of THE SEASON. Particulars in TO-DAY'S *Gazette*, Double column, front page.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES,

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs, 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED—Sharp and intelligent LEDGER CLERKS. Apply 10 a.m., SATURDAY next, with specimen of handwriting at KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

WANTED, for a firm of Native Solicitors a good MANAGING CLERK and some COPYISTS. Apply stating terms to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Diamond Stars with Pendants and Hair-pins of latest fashion, Rs. 550. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Maiaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

CALLIAN MOTTI and Co., Bombay, have received by the last mail a new stock of ladies' hats and bonnets and dress material, suitable for morning and evening wear. Prices very reasonable.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co,

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta, 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Werks, Esplanade, Bombay.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

A CONSIDERABLE ready business has been done during the past week in our principal article of export; and in Linseed, arrivals of which have been upon a rather larger scale than they were at the beginning of last year, there has been some activity; but in the other items which come under our commercial review there is little fresh to chronicle. Exchange, after closing firmer last week at some advance upon our last quoted rates, became easier thereafter, and has since been weak and drooping daily, though the actual decline established has not been more than 1-16d. in Bank Bills, and 3-32d. in three months' sight credits, compared with the quotations given in our last weekly report. Freights have been very quiet at about previous quotations, the comparatively small quantity of ready cargo offering preventing any upward movement, while the contraction of forward business in produce naturally tends to restrict enquiry for arrival tonnage. Government Paper has been quite, and the rate for four per cents has only fluctuated to the extent of ⅛ per cent., closing this evening at that advance upon our last quotation. The Share Market has been active, and considerable transactions are again reported in Mill Scrip, and generally at enhanced rates. Imports show no improvement, the difficulty of bringing out fresh supplies at the higher prices asked in Manchester tending to the further curtailment of business by making dealers firm in the presence of diminishing and unreplenished stocks. Money is becoming tighter, and the Bank of Bombay has to-day further raised its rate by one per cent.

MONEY.—The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates of discount by one per cent. which we reported in our last was seen to have been not uncalled for when the Bank's Statement of affairs was published at the beginning of the week. Although owing to pretty large Government Deposits, partially counteracting the outgoings, the actual decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance was under 11 lakhs, the withdrawal of private Deposits had caused a decrease under that head of over 16½ lakhs, which, together with an increase under the items of Loans and Discounts, made an augmentation in trade requirements of nearly 21¾ lakhs. That the outward movement of money from the Bank has since continued, rendering precautionary measures necessary, we may conclude from the action of the directors, who, at their meeting this afternoon, raised their rates of Discount by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE became firmer after our last report was written, and a general advance of 1-32d. in rates was established. The best quotation for 3 months' sight Credits for any delivery was 1s. 5 5-32d, and a little was done before the departure of the mail at that rate. Bank demand was obtainable for March and April at 1s. 5 1-32d; but enquiry from remitters was very slack. There was very little doing on any line up to the end of the week, when the market closed firm, with forward rates 1-32d. above those for ready business. An easier feeling was apparent when the market opened on Monday morning, and a decline of 1-32d. all round was established. Wire Transfers were sold to some extent, for March-April delivery, at 1s. 5d; but later in the day they were not obtainable at that rate. 3 months' sight Credits were also placed forward on easier terms, sales at 1s. 5⅛d. having been reported. Rates continued to droop further towards the evening, and closed at a partial further decline of 1-32d. per rupee. Next day the tone was still weak, and rates ruled the turn easier both for Bank Paper and Private Bills, for ready business. The same rates forward as for ready were quoted; but they did not bring out sellers, and altogether very little business was done. The same weak feeling continued yesterday, leading to a further decline of 1-32d. in rates. Forward Credits were placed at 1s. 5 1-32d. and at 1s. 5d. for May and June delivery, while Wire Transfers were sold forward at 1s. 4 29-32d., but there was little demand from remitters. Although the London telegram to hand this morning reported the allotment of the whole 45 lakhs of Council Bills offered yesterday, at 1s. 4 29-32d., only 1-32d. below last week's rate—our market has been depressed, and rates have again the turn easier. There has been a good enquiry for forward Bills at 1s. 5 1-32d. to 1s. 5d. for March to May delivery; and Wire Transfers have been quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. for May, and 1-32d. less for June. The following are our closing quotations for ready business:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4½d	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5½d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·80	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·81½	,,

The following are the official figures regarding Silver at the Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 25th January, 1888.	42,90,221
Silver received during the week	19,55,716
	61,55,937
New coin paid during the week	15,00,024
	46,55,913
Silver belonging to private individuals	27,09,837
	73,65,750
Last week	79,35,847

GOVERNMENT PAPER continued very quiet, not to say dull, to the close of last week, with Four per cents quoted at 98½ to 5-16 for cash; 98½ to 3-16 for the February account, and 97 11-16 for March The market opened without animation at the beginning of the new week, with Fours quoted at 98⅜ for cash, and for to-day's settlement, and a little business was done at this rate. For the 2nd March account, 97 13-16 was the rate, and for the end of that month 97 7-16; no large transactions, however, were reported for either settling day. Thereafter the market was steady at a slight decline in prices, but with little business passing on any line. Of four per cents there were cash setlers at 98½, while for the 2nd March account 97⅞ was quoted, and 98⅜ was the rate for the end of the month. The closing of transactions in antcipation of to-morrow's settlement chiefly occupied the attention of operators yesterday, and a number of bargains were squared at 98½, which was established as the cash rate for Four per cent. Paper. A little business was done for the 2nd March account at 97 11-16, and for the 30th idem 97 5-16 was the quotation. Again to-day there has been little fresh business passing, most of the transactions having been in settlement of the account, the rate for Fours, which opened at 98 5-16, having afterwards receded to 98⅛, at which we close. For the 2nd of March account the quotation is 97⅞, and for the 30th March 97⅜, 4½ per cent. Paper has been quite neglected. The rate at one time was called ⅛ lower; but 104½ is still the nominal quotation.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are steady at 105; but Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at 92½.

SHARES have been an active market on a most every day during the past week. Mill scrip has continued to attract much attention, and the business done has generally been at rates which show a more or less material advance upon our quotations of a week ago. Miscellaneous shares have also been dealt in to a larger extent than usual, but here the course of the market has been the other, way, and with two or three exceptions, lower rates have been established. Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, Empress, Howard and Bullough, and Hindustan Cotton Mill Shares have all advanced during the week Rs. 15 per share; Manockji Petit are Rs. 12½ higher; City of Bombay, and Framji Petit are up Rs. 10; Ripon have gained Rs. 7½; and Swadeshi, Coorla, and Albert Edward are Rs. 5 dearer. On the other hand, there has been a drop of Rs. 50 in Presidency Mill; of Rs. 5 in Victoria, and Sonderdass; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay and Burma, first issue, have fallen Rs. 15; and Bombay Saw Mills are down to the same extent. A decline of Rs. 5 per share is shown in Alcock, Ashdown; Badham, Pile; Soundy & Co.; Pearse & Co.; and of Rs. 3 in Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining; Treacher & Co. have advanced Rs. 30; Kemp & Co., Rs. 5; and Bombay Land and Building, Rs. 2. In Press shares, Sind are Rs. 30 higher; Albert of Kurrachee have gone up Rs. 25; and Apollo and Bombay, Rs. 5 each; while Akbar have declined Rs. 75; Colaba, Rs. 10; East Indian, Rs. 10; and New Berar, Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares are quoted Rs. 5 lower on the week.

IMPORTS

PIECE-GOODS.—The up-country demand for *Grey Goods* all round is slack; but dealers show no disposition to give way in prices in order to induce mere business, partly because they know that the orders in the hands of Mofussil buyers are by no means large, and also because they cannot replace their stocks on the basis of present Bombay rates. Supplies are comparatively smaller than they were at this time last year, which also tends to make dealers firm in maintaining their rates. We quote prices of all descriptions of *Grey Goods* unchanged. The off take from the Bazaar during the week is estimated at 2,800 packages. In *Bleached Goods* low and medium qualities of *Nainsooks*, *Mulls* and *Shirtings* are in fair enquiry at current prices. *Turkey Red*, *Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* show no change whatever. The price of Yarns having gone up considerably, Millowners have been trying their best to establish an advance in *Local Goods* also, but so far, without any quotable result, and the market closes quiet at previous rates. The week's sales are put down at 2,400 bales. *Yarns.*—A moderate business is again reported in *imported yarns* and the market for them is firm at last week's quotations. In *Local Spinnings* there has been a very active demand for 20s., such, in fact, as has not been felt for some years past, and first-rate qualities have fetched as high as 6¾ to 6 29-32 annas per lb. The business of the week, which is estimated at about 7,000 bales, would probably have been much larger but for the general unwillingness of spinners to sell more. The market closes active and advancing at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4½	per lb.
,,	,,	8s	,, ,,	4¾	,,
,,	,,	10s	,, ,,	...	...
,,	,,	12s	,, ,,	5¼ to 5⅛	,,
,,	,,	16s	,, ,,	6½ to 6¾	,,
,,	,,	20s	,, ,,	6 5-16 to 6⅜	,,
,,	,,	24s	,, ,,	7¼ to 7⅛	,,
,,	,,	30s	,, ,,	8¼ to 9	,,

METALS.—Quotations for Copper are 8 annas to Re. 1-8 per cwt. higher, and the market closes firm, *Yellow Metal*, on the other hand, is dull, and prices have declined to about the same extent, *Iron* is quiet, but steady at previous quotations.

COALS.—Owing to large arrivals for this market, the price of Powell's Duffryn in harbour has been easier, and a considerable quantity has changed hands at Rs. 20 per ton. Prices, however, are expected to advance again, the demand for this description being very large. Davison's West Hartley is not enquired for, and the shipments are more than sufficient to meet the wants of the market. Sales of Davison's have been effected at Rs. 19 from alongside in harbour. A cargo of Bochat's West Hartley, February shipments and another of Powell's, April shipment, have also been placed, both at Rs. 18½ per ton. We quote:—

	Ready.	Feb.	March.	April.
Powell's	20½	20½	19½	19½
Davison's	19½	19	18½	17
Locrii's	18½	18	17½	16½

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the want of encouragement to business in the daily telegrams received from the governing markets for this staple, and also, we understand from buyers in Great Britain and on the Continent, the tone of our market continued steady, when not firm, until yesterday, when the news received by wire at length produced some effect, and a dull feeling set in. Prices, however, did not give way to any extent, except in the case of Broach, which was quoted a Rupee lower; while in Bengals, the crop of wheats is turning out, as was expected, a very short one, though of unusually nice quality—supplies so far having shown a better class than "Good"—rates have been firmly maintained, and are now quoted as high forward as for ready stuff. The reluctance to engage in arrival business which we have before referred to as a characteristic of the present season has still been noticeable; and beyond a line of "Good" Dhollerah, for March delivery, at Rs. 202; some contracts in "Good" Bhownuggur, at Rs. 201; "Fully Good," at Rs. 208; and "Fine," at Rs. 218—all for April delivery—and "Fine" Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 239½, little business on this line has transpired. Broach has begun to come forward in small lots, and we hear that contracts have been made in "Fine" for this month's delivery, at Rs. 240 per candy. In ready Bengals and Oomrawuttee varieties a more or less considerable business has been passing daily, the total reported purchases of the former having aggregated some 3,500 bales, at prices, ranging from Rs. 170 to Rs. 179½; while of Oomrawuttee descriptions, about 5,000 bales have been taken, the bulk being Julgaum, at Rs. 201 to Rs. 212, and Barsee, at Rs. 213½ to Rs. 223½; the balance consisting of Khangaum, at Rs. 210-21; Khandeish, at Rs. 188-95; Dhulia, at Rs. 185-93; Oojun, at Rs. 192; and a little Ginned Khangaum, at Rs. 221-2. The local Mills, which are reported to have made considerable forward sales of their production for the China market, have been free buyers of old stuff during the past week, and some 2,500 bales are reported to have been taken consisting principally of Dharwar, at Rs. 190-8; Compta, at Rs. 170-80; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 173-5; Dhollera, at Rs. 182-93 and Khangaum, at Rs. 195-8 per candy. To-day in sympathy with the news by wire, this market has been dull, and rates may be called generally Re. 1 per candy lower, "Good" Broach, for March delivery, has been offered at Rs. 232 without finding takers.

The arrivals of New Cotton during the past week have not shown much increase compared with those of the week before, having been 35,125 bales, against 33,650 bales; and from the subjoined statement it will be seen that the falling-off in supplies compared with last year has increased to 140,025 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterlings, cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 180	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 175	= 3 13-16d.
Do. Good.	do.	,, 170	= 3 11-16d.
Omra, Fine	do. (Good Staple)	,, 228	= 4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	,, 220	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 215	= 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good,	do. do.	,, 201	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 193	= 4 3-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 199	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 191	= 4 3-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 190	= 4¼d.
Broach, Fine,	March	,, 240	= 5 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 233	= 5d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	,, 218	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 208	= 4 15-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 200	= 4 5-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,, 207	= 4 15-32d.
Westerns Good	June	,, 191	= 4¼d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	77,750	114,200
Omras—		
Berar	44,500	124,500
Khandeish	65,750	68,400
Barsi and Nuggur	9,500	13,400
Hinguaghaut	275	17,300
	197,775	337,800

WHEAT.—Beyond the usual small daily transactions in the Bazaar in Pessy, there has been nothing doing in old stuff, and prices are quoted one anna per cwt. lower, as they are also for other descriptions, but in the absence of business these are nominal. Prices for Wheat of he new crop for next April-May delivery are quoted as before, but no transactions of importance have transpired during the week.

SEEDS.—In *Linseed* alone has there been any movement. Towards the close of last week rates were put up ½ to 1 anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-3-6 to Rs. 6 6-0 in view of some demand for ready Seed, and a moderate business was done at the advance: subsequently considerable transactions took place, and dealers asked 1 to 1½ anna per cwt. more. This checked business, and yesterday the price gave way an anna, remaining, however, steady at Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. *Rapeseed* and *Gingelly* have been neglected, and quotation for all descriptions are nominally unaltered.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts.	1888 Bales.	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.
For the week	43,374	42,171	40,580
From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	1,46,005	1,86,865	1,48,241
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	19,593	13,802	24,362
From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	70,986	79,153	85,527
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	600	280	1,079
From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	3,235	2,132	3,424

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	75,950	101,789	126,750
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	351,594	749,637	749,948
Linseed—For the week	33,170	34,670	39,187
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	146,439	125,723	202,891
Rapeseed—For the week	4,154	3,926	4,963
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	16,389	18,406	33,128
Gingelly Seed—For the week	60,726	47,328	67,304
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	207,138	(255,021	261,350

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1888. Cwts.	1887. Cwts.	1886. Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	112,744	167,066	111,526
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	257,950	840,404	688,791
Linseed—For the week	130,417	17,557	14,586
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	252,309	137,902	167,865
Rapeseed—For the week	...	5,644	...
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	42,974	27,648	52,212
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	96,926	34,725	22,096
,, From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.	252,746	167,348	183,850

Exports of Cotton from India to Europe and China and of Wheat and Seeds to Europe during the years 1886-1887:—

1887.

From	Cotton.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rape Seed	Gingelly Seed.
	Bales.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	1,141,658	9,248,564	2,407,532	1,055,912	1,531,750
Calcutta	239,336	1,582,217	5,339,333	389,697	10,492
Kurrachee	40,199	659,556	...	564,881	526,055
Madras	76,171	...	...	...	126,437
Cocanada	21,499	...	...	42,647	178,627
Tuticorin	86,881	...	...	...	...
Total	1,605,799	14,488,367	7,346,885	2,053,137	2,376,361

1886.

Bombay	1,096,374	12,356,690	3,554,189	1,441,584	1,224,552
Calcutta	147,997	6,596,915	5,340,911	680,442	52,732
Kurrachee	40,027	3,727,042	...	770,413	348,915
Madras	50,837	...	...	...	19,368
Cocanada	9,569	...	...	29,768	429,467
Tuticorin	96,296	...	...	...	...
Total	1,441,100	22,680,647	8,895,100	2,922,207	2,074,974
Percentage	Inc. 11·13	Dec. 36·12	Dec. 17·40	Dec. 29·74	Inc. 14·52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE
1-2-3-4 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 LATE NEWS.
4 The Queen and Female Medical Aid in India.
5-6 TELEGRAMS.
6 The Governor's Southern Tour.
7 Arrival of Khyber Maliks.
8 Masonic Installation at Surat—Birth-day Durbar at Wadhwan—Progress in Central India—MILITARY—Musketry in the Native Army.
9 Western India Volunteer Athletic Association—Departure of H. M. S. Euphrates—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Bombay Foxhounds—Trial Trip of a New Steamer—The Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour
10 Fire at the Crawford Markets—Responsibilities of Policemen in Making Arrests—The Rukhmabai Defence Committee—The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute—An Extensive Fraud by a Bill Collector.
11-12 The Financial Situation in India.
13 Lady Dufferin's Fund.
14 "Cold-Drink" Shops—The Bombay Fire-Brigade.
15 The Bombay Medical Union—The Salt-Tax.
16 CORRESPONDENCE: The Bombay Abkari Policy—A Very Serious Proposal—Cold-Drink Shops—Obituary—The Bank of Bengal—The Calcutta Municipal Bill—Rajputana Sky Races—The Mozufferpore Meet.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Financial Situation—Examination Disappointments.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The Chamber of Commerce and Financial Policy.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: District Administration in Bombay—Visitors from Beyond the Frontier.
20 LEADING ARTICLE: Agricultural Land Banks.
21 LEADING ARTICLES: The Petroleum Tax—The Somali Coast—The Nizam, the Minister, and the Resident.
22 LEADING ARTICLE: The Indian Telegraphs.
22 The Murderous attack on a Lady at Lahore—The Punjab University Scandals.
23 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—BURMA—MISCELLANEOUS.
24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

THE report of the Special Committee on the University Bill will not, we think, cause the Senate to regret its rejection of the advice to proceed to vote upon the measure without further consideration. The Committee have not been quite unanimous in their judgment. Mr. Telang is in most points with them, but he makes certain reservations which he promises to indicate when the Senate discuss the report. Mr. Justice Birdwood, who at the meeting of the Senate in December, moved the adoption of the drafted Bill without further delay, is a dissentient from some of the more important amendments, and he states his reasons for dissent with clearness and force. Mr. Birdwood's first disagreement with the Committee is in regard to the number of members of whom the Senate is to be composed. The Draft Bill proposes that there shall be two hundred Fellows, including those who are such *ex-officio*. The Committee recommend that the *ex-officio* Fellows be excluded from this limitation. They have in view the possibility that by an increase in the number of colleges affiliated to the University the number of persons qualified as principals to be Fellows *ex-officio* will indefinitely grow. This, indeed is more than a possibility; it is a certainty, and the Senate will do well to take account of it. Mr. Birdwood recognizes the fact, without, however, drawing what seems to us to be the right inference from it. The number of Fellows *ex-officio*, he says, would increase from time to time in this way, and unless the number of Fellows as a whole is strictly limited by law it would grow indefinitely. But Mr. Birdwood, rightly jealous of an unwieldy growth in the proportions of the Senate, leaves out of account the bearing of this consideration upon the operations of the Bill as a measure for increasing the liberties of the University, and enabling its members to exercise in some reasonable and carefully measured way the functions of self-government. Every *ex-officio* Fellow who may be added by the affiliation of a new college will, if two hundred is to be the maximum number of Fellows all told, leave one Fellowship the less for the electoral body of the University to dispose of. The increase of the elective principle is so fenced round and restricted by the Bill in other respects that it will be necessary for the Senate to make a stand upon this matter. There may be a disadvantage in an indefinite expansion of the number of Fellows; but there would be an equal disadvantage in the indefinite contraction which the elected portion of the Senate would undergo if the *ex-officio* Fellows were included within the two hundred. These Fellows, it is true, may be divided into two categories, the one as invariable in numerical strength as the other is variable. There can never be more than one Chief Justice of Bombay, one Bishop of Bombay, two Members of Council, and one Director of Public Instruction. This category—and a few officers might be added to it, such as the Principals of some of the leading colleges—is not capable of the indefinite expansion which Mr. Birdwood foresees when he thinks of the new Fellows *ex-officio* whom the affiliated colleges will send to the Senate. It might therefore be included in the two hundred. But if the whole of the Fellows *ex-officio* are counted in that number the scope of the elective principle which the Bill is professedly designed to set in operation will be restricted, and so far the measure will be disappointing.

The Committee seem to endorse the strong criticisms that have been directed against the section which deals with qualifications for elective Fellowships. The persons to be nominated, the Bill specifies, must be graduates of an Indian University, or of a University of the United Kingdom of not less than five years' standing, and of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Engineering, Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, or an equivalent degree. Now some of these degrees have either no existence or are unrepresented in the University. There is no Bachelor of Medicine; there is no Master of Engineering. Then there are only three Doctors of Medicine, and of the LL.B.'s some are also Master of Arts. It will be seen that the field of selection, if circumscribed as the Bill would have it, would be inconveniently narrow—narrow enough, as we have shown, to leave outside its boundaries men whose services the University gladly makes use of for functions much more responsible than those of a Fellow. As the Committee remark, the limitation as it stands practically excludes certain of the Faculties from any share of representation. This would be a strange result of a measure professedly introduced for the enlargement of the liberties of the University. Besides, in insisting upon the higher degrees of an Indian University as a qualification for election to a Fellowship the Bill favours the possessors of certain of the higher English degrees which are obtained—like the Oxford and Cambridge M. A.—without further examination. Mr. Birdwood remarks that the final degrees of the Bombay University represent distinctly higher qualifications than the intermediate degrees. So, no doubt they do. But they represent also a concentration of those higher qualifications within much too narrow a compass. Take, for example, the medical element in the University. There are, as we have said, three Doctors of Medicine of the University of Bombay; there are no Bachelors of Medicine, for the degree does not exist. Assuming that none of the three were already Fellows, would that be a wise or a reasonable restriction which declared that the only medical alumni of the University who should serve it in that capacity should be those three? Mr. Birdwood states an obvious truth when he remarks that our Bachelors and Licentiates are not persons who have gone through the complete course of University study. But it is equally obvious and much more to the point that there are enough of them to give the electoral body a sufficiently wide field of choice.

The Committee, in proposing to abolish the limitation to the holders of final degrees, and to be content with the simple stipulation that graduates alone shall be eligible for election as follows, have, as it seems to us, indicated the only course that was open to them, and the only one that the Senate can adopt. Their proposal to recognize the eligibility of Professors of three years' standing is of more questionable merit. The proposal is, of course, intended to meet the case of Professors in certain well-known affiliated Colleges who hold no degree. No one who knows the important work that these gentlemen have done would like to see them deprived of their share in the government of the University. But a degree is the only definite mark of scholastic attainment which can be stipulated for by legislative enactment. The presumption against those who do not possess it is that they are not the persons best adapted for taking part in the promotion of sound learning, and though in many individual cases the presumption may be removed by a record of faithful and valuable work it would be better to leave the Government to exercise their right of nomination in such cases. There are Professors of three years' standing and much more who are wanting not in degrees alone, but in some other qualifications for University government, and the section as the Committee propose to leave it might be too indulgent to them. The Committee propose the omission of the section which specifies the Faculties which shall be constituted in the University. They do this apparently in the belief that the life of a University is a development, that new wants may hereafter assert themselves which it may be necessary to meet by the constitution of new Faculties, and that it will be well to endow it with the power to do this without having recourse to the Legislature. Mr. Birdwood takes a more conservative view of the matter. The present Faculties have served our purpose for twenty-eight years, and there is nothing to show that they may not serve for another twenty-eight. Perhaps not; but the safer presumption all the same is on the side of growth, and it would be wise to make provision for it. It would be easy to meet Mr. Birdwood's objection that as the Faculties are so essential a part of the University their existence ought to be recognized in the Act. The existing Faculties might, as Mr. Birdwood urges, still be named in the Act; but the section might be so framed as to leave it open to the Senate to add to them as necessity might dictate. The report, as a whole, opens up the way to some very desirable improvements in the Bill, and constitutes a sufficient answer to those who, in objecting to the reference of the measure to a Committee, asked in what better position the Senate would be for dealing with the matter after the Committee had reported than they were in last December.

ON Tuesday afternoon Lord Reay, representing the Government of India, and the Governor-General of Goa, united with silver rivets the West of India Portuguese Railway and the Southern Maharatta Railway at the frontier line above the Ghats near Castle Rock. A party of visitors from Bombay, who had proceeded to Marmagao in the B. I. s.s. Kapurthala, had come along the new line up the picturesque Ghats, accompanied by the Governor-General and a number of Portuguese notabilities. H. E. Lord Reay and a number of officials from Belgaum and Dharwar met them at the frontier, and the interesting ceremony of linking the two lines was immediately proceeded with. The representatives of the British and Portuguese Indias interchanged graceful compliments in excellent French, his Excellency the Governor-General saying very cordially that they were binding together not only two railways, but

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 1.

It has been arranged that both France and Turkey shall each send a Commissioner to Damascus to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent violation of the French Consulate.

TURKISH COMMISSIONER AT SOFIA.

Kiasim Bey has been appointed Turkish Commissioner at Sofia.

This nomination is regarded as a proof of the good will of the Sultan towards Bulgaria.

RECEPTION OF LORD RIPON IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

On landing at Kingstown yesterday an address was presented to Lord Ripon who, replying thereto, said the chief object of the visit of Mr. Morley and himself was to lay the foundations of a more cordial union and to proclaim the necessity for the abolishment of coercion and the granting of rightful independence.

At the conclusion of the speech Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were escorted through Dublin.

An immense torchlight procession took place in the evening, and great enthusiasm was generally displayed.

SECOND SENTENCE ON MR. COX.

Mr. J. R. Cox, Member for East Clare, has been sentenced to a further period of one month's imprisonment for making seditious speeches while out on bail.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN.

Great enthusiasm prevails over the release of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and a number of addresses have been presented to him since he came out of Tullamore jail.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH PILGRIMS.

ROME, FEB. 2.

His Holiness the Pope, receiving the Irish Pilgrims to-day, urged them to pay proper respect to the Law and Justice, and to imitate in these matters the moderation displayed by the German Catholics.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 1.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Crocodile arrived here from Bombay on the 30th January.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore from Bombay, with homeward mails of 27th January, arrived here at midnight on Wednesday.

ACCIDENT TO THE GOVERNOR'S TRAIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 1.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Chinchli this evening. The train was delayed through the engine leaving the line near the frontier.

His Excellency attends the Cattle Show to-morrow.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT JUNAGAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 2.

A horse and cattle show was held here to-day in the large maidan near the new jail by his Highness the Nawab Saheb, who distributed handsome prizes for those animals which were selected by the Judging Committees. The number of horses exhibited was 115 and that of cattle 350, excluding the Durbari. Major Humfrey and two others formed the committee for horses and some patels and other experts that for cattle. A large crowd had assembled to witness the spectacle. His Highness and party then proceeded by train to Shahapur where are his Highness' country houses and gardens. His Highness was there presented with congratulatory addresses from the inhabitants of Shahapur and the neighbouring old town of Vamanasthali, now called Vanthali.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

It is expected that the Afghan Boundary Commission will break up on the 28th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel Yate and Major Peacock have been permitted to return by the Russian railway.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF BANK NOTES.

A Bengali, who is supposed to have forged five rupee notes to a large extent, has been arrested at Benares with seven hundred five rupee notes in his possession. He states that three Eurasians and another Bengali were his accomplices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here this morning for Bombay.

HONGKONG, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar (extra), left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight Banks buying rate 1 4 11-16

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. do.	104½
Bar Silver	44½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect,

Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 1.

10 p.m.	74·9

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·8

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION has been issued bringing to the notice of the Commissioners of Divisions and in Sind for communication to some of the large municipalities and local boards in their respective charges a series of articles in the *Indian Engineering* on the artesian boring in the Sunderbuns, in which a suggestion is made for the extension of such boring generally in India.

"THE LADIES' BATTLE" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

It is not always that amateurs acquit themselves with so much distinction as did the clever band, who appeared for a brief hour in the panoply of the stage on Wednesday evening, when Robertson's adaptation of a French comedy by Scribe and Legouvé was produced at the Gaiety Theatre. Some might cavil at the term "Amateurs," having regard to the fact that the caste included such a *talente artiste* as Mrs. Cowper, a lady who is well-known to old Bombayites and who, in conjunction with her husband Colonel (then Major) Cowper, organised the first season, nine years ago, of the Gaiety Theatre. However, the effort was spontaneously amateur, and as faithful chroniclers we once more have to put on record the signal success which has been achieved. With the prospect of witnessing a really good performance, and aiding at the same time a worthy object, it was but natural that there should be a large audience. In producing "The Ladies' Battle" the amateurs aimed high, and it is satisfactory to have to note that the comedy, difficult as it is to act effectively, was not out of their reach. From the first scene, when Henri de Flayigneul in the disguise of a servant is discovered admiring a portrait of the Countess d'Autreval, to the last scene in the third act, where all ends well in the union of Henri and Leonie, the Countess's niece, and the assurance given by the Countess, while admitting her victory over the Baron de Montrichard, that

Beneath the wreath and robe, the heart unseen
Oft throbs with anguish while the laurel's green,

the whole piece went off with perfect smoothness, enchaining the attention of the audience during the whole of the performance.

The following was the caste :—

The Baron de Montrichard	Capt. Hodgkinson.
(Prefect of the Department)	
Henri de Flayigneul	Mr. de C. Hamilton, R. A.
(A proscribed Buonapartist)	
Gustave de Grignon	Mr. Harriss, R. E.
(In love with the Countess)	
The Countess D'Autreval	Mrs. Cowper.
(In love with Henri)	
Leonie de la Villegoutier	Mrs. Walter Lang.
(Niece to Countess, also in love with Henri)	

The plot is laid in France in the "Hundred Days," when Louis XVIII. was once more installed and Buonaparte's power was broken. Henri de Flayigneul, a young descendant of a staunch Royalist family, is permitted by his father to serve the Emperor or rather to draw his sword in his service for the good of his country. During the "Hundred Days," when Royalty is once more restored, young Henri still retained sympathy for the absent Emperor, and on one occasion believing an old General, under whom he once served with Buonaparte, was about to be shot he interfered and before the assembled soldiery cried "Long live the Emperor." For this he was arrested and thrown into prison, but the Countess saved him from the usual doom of death, effecting his release by bribing his jailors. Henri then took up his residence in the chateau of the Countess, who sheltered him for the sake of his mother, a dear friend of hers. The Council of War condemned Henri to death, and on his benefactress's and her niece's efforts to conceal him from the Prefect of the Department, who searches the chateau for the proscribed rebel, but especially on the feelings he arouses in both of them, the whole plot turns. The Countess and her niece battle with each other in their love for the youthful Buonapartist, whom they vie with each other in secreting from the vigilance of the Baron Montrichard. The play, it will thus be seen, teems with "situations," and is essentially what a French comedy should be. It presents abundant opportunities for the display of character and emotions as conflicting as they are changeful. The comic element in the plot is supplied by Monsieur de Grignon, who is a sort of paradox, being at one and the same time the personification of bravery and timidity. As he tells the audience in a fit of frankness, he feels he is a hero—but only in theory. And this strange fact was due to his inheritance, as he derived all his mother's qualities, and she was courage personified. He inherited an equal share of his father's predominating virtue, which was prudence. The various predicaments this young gentleman gets into prompted by his valour, and the happy manner in which he always "prudently" gets out of them, was highly amusing. As the Countess, Mrs. Cowper, was of course the principal in the story, and was the life and soul of the piece—whether plotting to foil the Prefect or as the ever watchful guardian of both niece and the young Henri, and passing through the quick successions of emotion roused by anger, or love, or fear, or alarm—she showed herself an accomplished lady. Mrs. Cowper was especially in her element in thus displaying, in perhaps a brief quarter-of-an hour, all the varying emotions the heart is credited with. In the first act, when awakening to the fact that her niece Leonie also loves young Henri, and that she herself is far from being youthful enough to enter into the battle for the heart and affections of the hero, Mrs. Cowper completely identifies herself with the part and is marvellously true to the character. It will be needless to follow Mrs. Cowper, or more truely the Countess, through the fight. The battle proves to be a tough one, and Henri is gained by the Countess, who has won him by her devotion and courage, and he freely offers her his life to be disposed of as she pleases, though his heart is with Leonie, whose beauty and character have enchained him. The Countess claims Henri's promise of his life and then gives him over to Leonie. In addition to all these love scenes there were other appropriate opportunities for histrionic displays. The Baron in successive moments of victory and defeat, of cunning and helplessness; the niece Leonie on occasions of fear and hope, of love and hatred; Grignon in his several predicaments and his valorous fits and prudent hours; Henri always brave, always happy and fearless, and ever in the most trying situations; and last of all the Countess, through all her doubts and weary watchings, plannings and checkmatings, one and all showed great talent in pourtraying character in its various aspects. As the Countess, Mrs. Cowper was perfect. Mrs. Walter Lang proved once more her ability to grasp dramatic situations, and showed off most charmingly the ancient costume she wore. For the others, Captain Hodgkinson made an excellent Prefect and conducted himself with his characteristic success in all the trying situations his unpleasant part placed him in. As Henri de Flayigneul Mr. Hamilton proved a decided success and well personified the fugitive. Lieutenant Harris' personation of the love-stricken, cowardly, yet valourous de Grignon was perfect, not being in the least overdone. The comedy affords altogether a good evening's amusement, and it is to be hoped that as the Amateurs have not essayed in vain we will have them fight "The Ladies' Battle" over again at some not distant date.

WITH the new year a Church publication, which promises to attain an influential position, has been started under the editorship of the Rev. A. Saunders Dyer, of Calcutta. The first number of the *Indian Church Quarterly Review* is a very satisfactory commencement of Mr. Dyer's venture. It opens with an article on Church Organization and Church Life, by the Metropolitan, of whom an admirable portrait is given. The Rev. J. A. Colbeck contributes a scholarly paper on Buddhism in Upper Burma, and other contributors are Major-General Sir Fred. Goldsmid, who writes on the relation of the Church of England to the Native Indian Church, the Rev. Nehemiah Goreh, of Poona, whose letter to Cardinal Newman will interest all who take interest in the Roman controversy. The Rev. Lal Behari Day has a long and readable paper, full of personal incident and reminiscence, on "Bombay re-visited." Mr. Day's impression of Bombay preachers will interest many of our readers. After having heard nearly all of them, in Church and in Chapel, he says :—"Some of these seemed to me to be good preachers, and the sermon of the Lord Bishop was eminently scholarly; but the palm of pulpit oratory in Bombay must be awarded to the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, of St. Thomas's Cathedral. He did not read from paper, though his sermon was carefully studied; his reasoning was neither subtle nor philosophical, but level to the comprehension of every ordinarily educated person; his style was chaste and simple, not overloaded with ornament; his articulation was distinct and his voice filled the whole of the Cathedral; and his delivery was natural, easy, and graceful. One thing struck me. He seems to have a theological hobby; and he rides it to death. In the two sermons we heard him preach, there was in both an emphatic allusion to the doctrine of an intermediate state of existence after death."

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS has received the following letter from Mr. J. B. Modak, headmaster of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana.

Sir,—In reply to the queries contained in your favour of the 22nd instant, I beg to furnish you with the following information :—

2. In answer to questions 1 and 2, I may say that no boys are sent up from this school for Matriculation unless their work in the preliminary examination, which is invariably held about two months earlier, satisfies me that they have a reasonable chance of passing in the examination. I cannot but remark here that we have to make considerable allowance for what may be called the personal equation of the examiners or the variable nature of the examination. In some cases when the names of examiners are known early enough, the presence of certain well-known examiners in the examination committee seals the fate of some students, while others that are fortunate enough to get teachers acquainted with the hobbies of particular examiners shape their preparation accordingly. It is this variability in the standard of proficiency expected by different examiners that may account in many instances for the unusual number of failures in particular years.

3. In answer to query 3, I may state that about 33 per cent. of those that are from this school come out successful. The percentage of passes among those that are sent up, though they fail in one or two subjects in the preliminary examination, is very variable, sometimes 10 and sometimes as many as 50 per cent. passing the examination.

4. With reference to the 4th question it may be said that, though instances do occur now and then of very good boys failing in the examination, cases of bad boys passing are very rare. It is difficult to account for the occurrence of such cases, solitary as they may be, unless by attributing it to some defective arrangement in the way of conducting the examination.

5. Cases of the nature described in question 5 do sometimes occur, though they are by no means common in the mofussil. They form, in my opinion, an insignificant percentage of those that are plucked. Perhaps such cases might be of a more frequent occurrence only in Bombay where the pecuniary loss incurred by failure is limited to the examination fee charged by the University. Poor parents, as a general rule, are most unwilling to allow their boys to try such costly experiments, though solitary cases sometimes occur where parental affection prevails over wisdom. The number of such cases, however, is too small to account for the numerous failures in the examination.

6. With reference to the 6th question I may state that people do show their dissatisfaction when there is an unusually high number of failures at a particular centre due to the rigour or whim in examining or drawing up questions on the part of particular examiner or examiners.

7. In reply to question 7 I think that a committee of inquiry, such as is proposed by you, is very desirable, and there is no doubt that the whole student world will be grateful to you for your having taken up their cause.

8. I think it would not be out of place here if I offered some suggestions in connection with the conduct of the Matriculation examination. From the above answers given to your queries it will be clear that I attribute the numerous failures in the examination principally to the varying nature of the examination, and to a small extent to want of sufficient care on the part of those concerned in conducting the examination. Among other means that may be considered fit to be adopted to cure this state of things I would propose :—

(*a*) That if possible a permanent board of examiners to continue at least for five years be appointed by the University. This will secure a certain uniformity in the examination test candidates will be expected to undergo and in the general nature of the question papers. The present mode of selecting different examiners for different years becomes the means of puzzling the candidates. Sometimes questions are asked that encourage cramming, while some examiners would put questions that would test the solidity of the knowledge of candidates. To avoid this variability I would propose the appointment of a permanent board of examiners, or at least of a permanent committee to supervise the work of drawing up papers.

(*b*) That where there are two or more than two examiners in one subject, instead of dividing the answer papers in lots among themselves they had better divide the questions into different sections, the answer of each section being examined by a separate examiner. This will remove the inequality of tests at present applied to different candidates in one and the same year and sometimes in the same centre, and by subjecting all candidates to the same rigour or leniency at the hands of different examiners will go a great way towards equalizing the list. Whatever other reforms might be proposed and made this one is the most urgent, and I would draw the special attention of the committee (should one be appointed) to this point.

(*c*) That the number of examiners, at least in English, be increased The great amount of work they have to do would certainly be a proper excuse for the want of due care that may sometimes appear in their work, and it is for the University to prevent it by the appointment of a sufficiently strong staff of examiners.

9. Perhaps it would be unnecessary to draw the attention of the University to minor matters in connection with the mode of conducting the examination; but as complaints have recently reached my ears from students, I have thought it proper to introduce them here. The present mode of collecting the question papers from candidates is the cause of complaint. One supervisor has sometimes to collect two or three hundred papers, and when he is encumbered with such a load it would not be unlikely if some are allowed to drop down and in the hurry and confusion altogether forgotten. The use of a strong and sufficiently large box carried by a cooly who may accompany the supervisor when he collects the papers will obviate such a mischief. These and other minor details should be carefully inquired into, and the least cause of negligence likely to affect the candidates prejudicially should be promptly removed.—Yours, &c.,

J. B. MODAK,
Headmaster.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 31st ult :—"Rain in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda, and Kathiawar. Standing crops in parts of Shikarpur benefited by it. Standing crops in parts of Satara and Baroda and cotton and wheat in Ahmedabad injured by rain or cloudy weather. Jowari in parts of Poona, wheat in parts of Porbandar, wheat and gram in parts of Belgaum, and wheat and exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar suffering from blight. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Sholapur, and Dharwar; and of late crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, and Kathiawar. Standing crops fair in Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kolaba, middling in Thana and Bijapur, good in other districts. Probable outturn of late crops from 10 to 14 annas in Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock good, except in a few talukas of Hyderabad and in parts of Nasik and Ratnagiri, where cattle-disease prevails."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Capt. M. de Horne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr H J Reiss	Mr C H Harris
Mr J Ewing	Mr T J Finch
Mrs Yate	Mrs Calthrop
Mr S Abbott	Mr E R Calthrop
Mr T Morrison	Mr R R Dougal
Miss Johnson	

FOR SUEZ.

Mr L L Lehman	Mr and Mrs C Rebstock
Mr R Olive	Miss Yates
Mr J H Scott	Mr H D Higginbotham
Mr J C Shedwick	Mr H H Higginbotham
Dr J Yates	Professor P de Biano
Mr W S Crane	Mr S H Abbott
Mr A W Pope	Mr J Karpeles
Maj J O Hutchinson	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J Fuche	Mr and Mrs Agnew
Col Penny wick	Mrs A P Howell
Mr S J Douglas	Col P D Jeffreys
Mr Pitman	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sir Edward and Lady Grey. Rev J W Thomas

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, on 10th February, 1888 :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr J Jennings, Mr G H Grant, Mr W M Grant, Mr D D Bryson, and friend, Mr Kaikhosroo Edaljee and Mrs Hall

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt and Mrs Graves, Nawab Fathab Newez Jung, Mrs Mehdi Hassan, Mr Fakradin, Mr MacCarthy, Mr and Mrs Lonzo, Mr Hamilton, Capt H W King, Mr Howland, Mr Cowan and friend, Mr and Mrs G Jule, Mr and Mrs Fuchs, Rev and Mrs Prior and child, Mr and Mrs Richardson, and Mr A G Brook.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr Moulvi Syedali Khan and Mr Schmuz.

The s.s. Verona, Captain W D Mudie, on 17th Feb., 1888 :—

FOR LONDON.—Mr N MacCorgudale, Mr H McCorgudale, Mr J Rawson, and Mr G Cooper.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. Hugh Hammersley, Mr T J Ballard, Miss Hammersley, T R Thomas, Mr and Mrs A H Monteath and Mr Herbert.

FOR SUEZ.—Three Misses Higginbotham, Mr H F Matthews, and Mr Johnstone.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr W Birkwyre and Mr W H Mohan

PUBLIC WORKS IN JUNAGADH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, JAN. 30.

It will be interesting to note, in connection with an account that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th inst. of railway progress in the territory of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, and of the addresses which the citizens of Junagadh presented to his Highness in connection with the happy event of the arrival of the first railway train in Junagadh, the numerous other works of public utility, charity, and literary encouragement, which have from time to time been performed; the various institutions that have been founded and since maintained; as also the liberal contributions and donations which have been made with a view to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity both in and out of Kathiawar, by his Highness's government, during the last few years. The following is a list of some of the most prominent ways in which H. H. the late Nawab Saheb Sir Mohobat Khanji, K.C.S.I., and the present Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khanji, have evinced their sympathy for the welfare of their subjects and their earnest desire to promote the well-being of different classes of society in and out of Kathiawar :—

EDUCATION.

	Rupees.
Alfred High School Buildings, Rajkot	1,02,176
Bahadur Khanji High School Buildings, Junagadh	1,15,016
Boys' Guzerati, Sanskrit, and Urdu Schools and Guzerati Girls' Schools in Junagadh and the Districts	3,81,799
Wing of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot	34,450
Contributions—	
To the Girasia School, Wadhwan	6,000
To the Wilson College New Buildings, Bombay.	1,500
To the Mahomedan Institutions at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nadiad	11,500
To the Training Schools for Males and Females at Rajkot	13,413
To the Lady Dufferin's Fund for imparting instruction to the Females in Midwifery	2,000
To the encouragement to Arts	6,510
Donations and Endowments—	
To the Rajkumar College, Rajkot	50,000
To the Guzerat Provincial Arts College, Ahmedabad	20,000
To the different schools at Bombay, Rajkot, Manekwada and Jetpore	5,223

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships awarded to male students at various schools and colleges at Bombay, Poona, Rajkot, and at the London University	21,453
Ditto, at the Poona Girls' School	3,600

LIBRARIES.

Donations—	
To the several Libraries at Rajkote, Dath Songadh, Manekwada and Surat	7,175
To the Bahadur Khanji Library, Junagadh	6,281

INSTITUTES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Contributions to the East India Association	20,000
Do. to the Indian Institute, Northbrooke Club, and the Dnyan Grohak Sabha	4,250
Encouragement to Newspapers and Books	36,564
Total of Education	8,48,910

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Buildings at the Capital and the Districts	47,633
Drugs and Medicine	2,57,770
Leper Hospital, Rajkot	20,169
Hebbert Hospital, Bardachoki	12,530
Miner Native Dispensaries at Rajkot and Manekwada	7,731
Vaccination	15,521
Total Medical	3,61,354

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads in the State Limits with Repairs and Renewals	12,57,100
Contributed to the Trunk-roads in Kathiawar, Chowta-road in the Batwa Taluka and the Gondal-Ribda Road	1,73,996
Bridges over the Kalwa, Sonarakh, Lobe and Uben Rivers and contribution to the Bridge over the Bhadar	1,41,349
Travellers' Bungalows at Junagadh, Verawal, Keshod and Rajkot and a Guest-house for the Europeans at the Capital	74,818
Dharmshallas at Chotilla, Kootiyana, Bhandoori, Keshod, Vavdi on the B.-G. Railway and in Babariawad	39,758
Miscellaneous Buildings in the Territory	4,47,622
Improvements at the Ports of Verawal and Bherai and erection of a Light-house at the former	4,42,108
Survey expenses of the Junagadh and Verawal Railway Line in A. D. 1867	29,524
Junagadh State Telegraph Line between the Capital and Dhoraji	20,978
Municipal Expenses	2,38,098
Total of Public Works	28,65,351

GARDENS.

Contributions—	
To the Victoria and Northbrooke Gardens at Bombay and those at Rajkot and Songadh. Contribution to memorial funds, &c.—	10,269
To those of Lord Mayo, Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir W Wedderburn, Mr. Fawcet, Major Evans Bell, Diwan Zala Gokalji, Nowroji Ferdunji and others	26,575
To various Exhibitions	12,740

RELIEF WORKS

Relief Works during the late Famine and assistance to the wounded and maimed soldiers and widows and children of the sepoys killed during the Afghan, Turkish and Egyptian Wars	93,761
Contributions to Horse-Races and Cattle Shows	10,226
Ditto to the General Kathiawar and other Miscellaneous Funds	1,99,795
Ditto to Expenses of the Deputation sent to England during the Jubilee year to represent the Princes of Kathiawar there	5,260
Total Expenses to date	43,33,972
The Estimated amount of the Junagadh Verawal Railway	37,00,000
Grand Total	80,33,972

THE THIBETAN DIFFICULTY.

THE Allahabad paper writes as follows regarding the Thibetan difficulty ;—

The post at Lingtu will become an object of interest as soon as the 32nd Pioneers begin work on the bridge over the Rilli river, within 20 miles of the intruders into Sikkim territory. We have already described the fort, and we may add that local reports state that it took 200 men two months to build it. The Thibetans impressed all the Lepcha and Bhutia coolies they could lay hands upon to carry out the work, and it is stated that two of these men were killed for refusing to do what was required of them. Another reason for sending a military force to make the Rilli bridge is to be found in the fact that the Phari *jungpen* recently refused to allow the Rhenok *kasi* to build a wooden bridge over the stream, though the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, in virtue of the power given by the treaty with Sikkim, had ordered the work to be done. The attitude of the Phari official showed how widespread was the Thibetan influence and how dangerous it would be to delay action on our part any longer. The Thibetan troops, by the way, are armed to a certain extent with breech-loaders, probably obtained from China; but they are an undisciplined and badly equipped body of men, and if the Lamas determine to carry on hostilities our troops will not meet any very stubborn enemy. There is a road to the east of Lingtu which would enable the position to be turned, but the Thibetans have been keen enough to scent danger from this quarter. They have accordingly protected themselves on this flank by destroying certain parts of the roadway, never an easy one at any time, and no advance is possible in this direction. They will probably be allowed to remain in peace at Lingtu until March, as the weather is in their favour; but thereafter they will have either to beat an ignominous retreat or to face our storming parties. The latter will, we should think, make short work of the defenders of Lingtu, even though the post has a wall 16 feet high by 8 feet thick. Peremptory orders from China may, of course, reach Lhassa meanwhile and bring the Lamas to their senses, and these orders will in all probability be sent, for though the Pekin administrative mills grind slowly, yet they grind small.

A HINDU vernacular paper called *Gohur Najafi* has been in trouble in connection with the defamation of the unmarried daughter of the late Mirza Ahmed Begam, Aide-de-Camp to the late ex-King of Oudh. In the Calcutta Police Court last Monday, the attorney for the lady stated that the name of the writer in the newspaper had been given up, and the complainant therefore wished to withdraw the charge against the editor and proceed against the writer. This man will now be prosecuted.

THE QUEEN, AND FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.

To commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen's reign the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India through the Countess of Dufferin, the lady president, has presented her Majesty with an address, accompanied by a book containing in MS. the names of all donors and collectors of cards received by the Central Committee to the beginning of November. The "Queen's Register," as it has been designated, has been bound by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., of Calcutta. The cover is the handiwork of craftsmen at Ulwar, the title page being from a design furnished by Mr. Kipling, C. I. E., principal of the Lahore School of Art. The address and the register go home by to-day's mail steamer. The following is a copy of the address :—

To her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

May it please your Majesty,—The National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India is only in the second year of its existence, and might seem almost too new and untried an organization to present to your Majesty a separate address on the occasion of your Jubilee. It owes its birth, however, to your Majesty's expressions of sympathy with the sufferings of your female subjects in this country, and its success in India has been largely due to the fact that the idea of establishing some system of medical relief for women was inspired by your Majesty. It was therefore resolved, as an expression of loyalty and affection to your Majesty in this auspicious year of your reign, to make a special effort on behalf of this work. Large donations were given with this object by some of the princes and nobles of India, while a great number of persons, both in England and in India, undertook to collect smaller sums on Jubilee cards designed for the occasion. Their names are inscribed in this book, of which we beg your Majesty's acceptance. We only regret that it has not been possible to add to the list of collectors the names of the many thousand subscribers, some of them among the very poorest of your Majesty's Indian subjects, who have taken part in this endeavour to honour the Jubilee year by contributing to a work of which your Majesty is the patron. The whole sum collected amounts to £21,890 and Rs. 4,83,800. The result of these efforts will, we trust, be pleasing to your Majesty, as in addition to the substantial aid which the collection has given to almost all the branches of the Association, and therefore to all parts of India, it has enabled the Central Committee to complete the endowment at present considered necessary to ensure the continuity and the future maintenance of the work of the National Association. That Your Majesty's name may long be associated with this work, and that every success may attend the efforts made under your august patronage to relieve the sufferings and to raise the condition of the women of India, is the earnest desire and prayer of your Majesty's most obedient and humble servants.

Signed on behalf of the members of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN,
Lady President.

Calcutta, 27th December 1887.

THE NURSING OF THE SICK POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The intelligence brought by the incoming mail, that her Most Gracious Majesty had appointed a committee consisting of a peer and a leading surgeon and a leading physician to name the best way of employing the large funds of the women's Jubilee offering for the special benefit of the nurses of the poor and the sick poor themselves, will doubtless be an additional stimulus to those who in this country have for the past two or three years been labouring for a similar benevolent purpose. The Queen may have employed this money for her own private purposes which no one could logically have questioned, as the women of England of their own free will laid it at the feet of their beloved sovereign. But her Majesty with characteristic kindliness of heart, which is never oblivious of the requirements of suffering humanity, now is pleased to devote the pecuniary offering to this philanthropic purpose. That the sick poor in England are sorely in need of good nursing cannot be gainsaid. It is true that in the large cities there are hospitals provided with sisters and nurses, but this does not come within the reach of all. The country general practitioners, and even the London ones, whose patients are of the poorer classes, practise at a disadvantage for lack of efficient nursing, which plays a most prominent part in the treatment of disease or injuries. It is true that in London there are many public and private institutions whence trained medical and surgical nurses can be procured at a moment's notice, but they are not, as we have said, within the reach of the poor, and whose services in private can only be availed of for the patients of consultants about Cavendish, Grosvenor, and Hanover Squares. These nurses are thoroughly well-trained and act as clinical clerks so far that they can furnish verbally a fairly good report of the patient's condition during the absence of the attending physician and surgeon, which the friends, however enlightened and willing, can scarcely be expected to do. The nursing institutions of England are in so much need of development that their utility may be within the reach almost as much of a poor laundress or a charwoman residing at Whitechappel as it is within that of a duchess or countess residing at Eaton Square or Park-lane. To supply this want no less great a person has come forward than the Queen of England and the Empress of this land. Here in India we have the Countess of Dufferin's Fund doing remarkably good work, and will no doubt extend its sphere in this direction also in time.

I notice from the second report of the Bombay branch, under the presidency of her Excellency Lady Reay, that a lecture-room for imparting instruction to pupil nurses has been inaugurated at the Cama Hospital. Here I might venture to throw out the suggestion that a "Hospital Sunday Fund" may be opened in this presidency, and for the matter of that all over India, when all collections made on certain Sundays in the year or one Sunday or other day in the year, at least, in all churches, mosques, temples, &c., be devoted for the good of this charity or kindred charities in connection with hospitals and dispensaries—without regard to "castes" and creeds. I would beg to commend the idea to the committees of the "Countess of Dufferin's Fund" for their consideration. I may here just add that the Hospital Sunday Fund was established in England through the indefatigable energy and force of character and philanthropic nature of the late Dr. James Wakley, one of the proprietors and sole editor of the *Lancet*, the principal organ of the medical profession which exercises such away over medical thought and public opinion. It is to this deceased medical journalist that the sick poor of England generally and London in particular owe a deep debt of gratitude—and the Hospital Sunday Fund will ever be associated with his name. His brother and nephew, who have now the editorial direction of the leading medical journal, will doubtless follow in his footsteps and continue the material and literary support to the Hospital Fund. If this is done in England, why should not the same be the case out here ?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 31. JOHN LUCAS, M.D.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL G. CUNNINGHAM, S. C., has been appointed to be Assistant Quartermaster-General in succession to Major Dean Pitt, R.A., whose tenure of service has expired.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. F. OGILVIE, Indian Medical Service, has been granted sick leave for one year.

SURGEON K. R. KIRTIKAR has been appointed to act as Principal Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon W. Dymock.

THE following changes in the designation of Native Corps in the Bombay Army are notified :—27th Regiment (Light Infantry) or 1st Belooch Battalion; and 29th (Duke of Connaught's own) Regiment or 2nd Belooch Battalion.

MAJOR C. J. A. YATES, General List, Infantry, has been promoted on the completion of 26 years' service.

LIEUT.-COL. M. F. HUME, General List, second in command, 28th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year.

LIEUT. HARRY GEORGE CARNEGY, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

H. M. S. SERAPIS.

THE news of the accident to the troopship Serapis a few days ago in the Red Sea and of her being towed back to Suez gave rise to a number of surmises as to the conveyance of the troops she has on board for India. A later telegram from Suez informs us that "the Serapis will sail from here on Thursday" (yesterday). It seems, therefore, that the injury to her machinery must have been made good, and the vessel may be expected to arrive in Bombay before the 15th inst.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BILL.

ON Wednesday, a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held to receive the report of the Select Committee on the project of a new University Act. The Hon. Raymond West (Vice-Chancellor) presided. There was no discussion on the recommendations of the Committee, the report being simply presented in a formal manner, after which the meeting dissolved.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following was the report of the Select Committee to which minutes have been appended by the Hon. K. T. Telang, M.A., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood :—

The Select Committee appointed by the Senate at its meeting on the 19th December, 1887, to consider the project of a new University Act held two meetings during the Christmas vacation, attended by Messrs. Hathornthwaite, Latham, Apte, Rev. Father Mayr, and Rev. Dr. Mackichan, at which the draft Act was carefully considered. Certain emendations were agreed to; and these were sent to all the members of the Committee with a view to their further consideration at a full meeting.

On the 11th January, 1888, the Committee again met, all the members being present, and resumed consideration of the Act, the clauses of the Act being taken *seriatim* and the suggestions of former meetings being subjected to further discussion and examination.

Two further meetings were held in order to complete the discussion of the project, and the alterations embodied in this report were finally agreed to, in most cases unanimously.

The Committee had before them the following communications :—

1. Memorial of the Graduates' Association addressed to the Senate, dated 24th November, 1887.

2. Memorial of the members of the Grant College Medical Society addressed to the Senate, dated 16th December, 1887.

3. Letter from J. J. Modi, Esq., Fellow of the University, dated 7th January, 1888.

4. Two letters from Dr. R. N. Khory.

5. Statement by Professor Oxenham, dated 8th January, 1888.

6. Statement by Dr. J. A. DeGama, dated 13th January, 1888.

The Committee found themselves in complete accord with the general principles of the proposed Act and confined their efforts mainly to the adjustment of certain points of important detail, in regard to which their labours were greatly lightened by the exc

delay in a matter often of very great urgency,—the declaration of the results of the University examinations.

With these remarks the Committee have the honour to submit the accompanying modified Draft Act showing the above proposed changes and other minor modifications recommended by them.

T. COOK,
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
J. MAYR,
K. T. TELANG,
F. L. LATHAM,
H. V. CARTER,
A. N. HOJEL,
V. S. APTE,
D. MACKICHAN,

MR. TELANG'S MINUTE.

I have signed this report because I agree with the majority of the Committee in some of its recommendations. But there are some which I am not prepared to accept. I should have liked to set down my views in reference to this latter group of recommendation, but as I am unable to do this within the time available, I reserve to myself full liberty to take such course in reference to them at the meeting of the Senate as I may deem advisable.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD'S MINUTE.

I regret that I am unable to sign the report approved by the majority of the Committee, and will very shortly state the grounds of my dissent.

The first alteration proposed by the Committee in Section 6 of the Draft Bill must be considered with their proposal to omit Section 21, which declares that the University shall comprise Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. The objection felt by the Committee to Section 21 is that the University is in a process of development and that the specification of Faculties ought not to be stereotyped by enactment. But the Faculties are essential constituents of the University, which cannot exist apart from them. The experience of 28 years has shown that the work of the University can be well carried on by the existing Faculties, the specification of which in the bye-laws has in no way checked the development of the University. As the Faculties really compose the University, their existence ought to be recognized in the Act itself. And such a recognition will be a safeguard against any rash attempts to intermeddle with a scheme which, so far, has been sufficient for our requirements. The Committee do not specify any new Faculty which it may be desirable to establish, but evidently think that the time may come when new Faculties may be necessary. When that time comes, the necessity for any extension of the existing scheme would be much more carefully and deliberately considered if its adoption involved a change of the law, than if it could be carried by a chance majority at a meeting of the Senate.

The same remarks apply to the Committee's proposal to omit Section 25, which relates to the constitution of the Syndicate. There must be an Executive Council of the Senate; and long experience has provided us with an Executive Council in its present form. No modification of the Syndicate, as now existing, is suggested. There seems to me, therefore, every reason for now settling its constitution by law, and no good reason for not doing so.

If Sections 21 and 25 are retained by the Senate, I would propose that the word "Science" be expunged in Section 6, as a degree in Science is given in the Faculty of Arts and the expression "Degree in Arts," as used in that section, includes a degree in Science.

It was the proposal of the Syndicate that the Senate should consist of 200 Fellows, including Fellows *ex-officiis*, but not including life Fellows. It is desirable that the number should be strictly limited by law. But if the Bill is altered in the manner proposed by the Select Committee, the number would be indefinite, as the number of Fellow *ex-officiis* would increase from time to time as new colleges were recognized. A Senate consisting of 200 nominated, elected and *ex-officiis* Fellows and 25 life Fellows would surely be sufficiently representative of all possible interests and numerically quite strong enough for the work of the University.

I see no objection to the proposed alteration of "may" to "shall" in Section 8, though I think no doubt was possible as to the meaning of the word "may" as there used. There is no objection also to the further alteration of the language of that section proposed by the Committee.

I object very strongly to the proposed alteration of Section 13, which relates to the eligibility of persons for election as Fellows. The object of the Syndicate, in recommending that such persons should be graduates of not less than 5 years' standing and of certain high degrees, was obviously to secure the election only of persons of a certain standing who possessed certain high qualifications, duly attested by such degrees. What the Committee proposes is to dispense with any such test in the case of persons who have been professors for three years in certain colleges and to lower the test in the case of graduates who are not professors theoretically, the section as first drafted must commend itself to the Senate as being more in accord with the general purpose of an Act intended to promote "the further advancement of sound learning" than the Committee's proposal to lower the standard of qualification of future Fellows. The only real objection to the section must be of a practical kind. Will it be possible to give full and fair effect to it as it stands? I can myself see nothing impracticable about it. We must remember that it will affect only persons nominated under Section 12, not persons nominated by Government. If, as it stands, it would exclude any distinguished scholars who have not proceeded to the higher degrees or to any degree at all, such scholars would still be eligible for nomination by Government. Such scholars have in the past been freely nominated by the Government. Any fear, therefore, as to their possible exclusion in the future may rightly be regarded as idle. The electoral body constituted by Section 9 of the Act will concern itself less with the claims of distinguished professors, or of distinguished graduates, of our own or any other University, who have been able to proceed to the higher degrees, than with those of graduates of our own University who have made the best possible use of all the advantages which our own University affords. What the Bill proposes to give the University is a certain measure of self-government. That means government by ourselves to the extent permitted; and the administration of our affairs, so far as we are to be responsible for the selection of those entrusted with it, must be committed to those of our number who have given the surest proof of their fitness that the members of the University can, as a body, appreciate. Our intermediate degrees are in the strict sense intermediate. Our final degrees represent distinctly higher qualifications than are represented by the intermediate degrees. Our bachelors and licentiates are not persons who have gone through the complete course of University study. If there is no lack of persons who have taken the higher degrees from whom to elect Fellows, why should we be content with a lower level of qualification? At Cambridge, the higher degree in Arts can be obtained without passing a higher examination. But that is not a reason why we should be content with a Bombay Bachelor's Degree as a sufficient qualification here for those who are not professors. If we admitted a Cambridge Bachelor's Degree as a qualification on the ground just stated, we should not only be admitting a qualification not recognized at Cambridge itself, where members of the Senate must be Masters of Arts, but we could not well refuse to admit our own Bachelor's Degree as a qualification. That is we should be admitting an intermediate degree as a qualification and we should be doing so without any possible justification, so far as I can see. Again, as regards professors, we are asked to recognize their eligibility for election even though they may have no degrees at all. The professors are not appointed by the University, which has no guarantee of their fitness to enter the Senate. This consideration alone seems to me fatal to this part of the Committee's proposed amendment of Section 13.

As regards the proposal to amend Section 15, clause (1), by allowing a cumulative vote, I will only say that the Syndicate adopted the simple principle of "one man, one vote" only after very full discussion and after considering various suggestions for other systems of voting.

As regards the first of the proposed alterations of 17, I think that the departure from a India of a life Fellow ought to operate as a resignation. He cannot serve the University after he finally leaves the country. Why should he block the way and prevent the appointment of some one to fill his place who could be of use to us?

I see no objection to the proposed amendment of Sections 19 and 27; though I believe that, already, under our bye-laws, no business can be brought forward at a meeting without notice.

I cannot approve of the proposed amendment of Section 20, clause (1), which may, if adopted, prove disastrous to the further growth of the University. We aim at being something more than a mere examining board, or a loose aggregate of disunited colleges. If our functions are to be limited to the appointment of examiners, the control of examinations and the conferring of degrees, the duty could, perhaps as well, or nearly as well, be discharged by the Government. If our responsibility towards the colleges and their inmates is not to extend beyond a formal recognition of affiliated institution which we are powerless to withdraw, however inefficient their teaching staff may become, and if we are to have no disciplinary control, except in certain specified cases, over members of the University who are in *statu pupillari*, then the affiliation of colleges becomes a mere name and not a reality, and we only waste our time when we endeavour to provide an improved constitution for our University in accordance with the views and aims of those who have laboured to raise it to its present position and desire to increase its dignity and usefulness. The University already exercises a powerful influence over the course of studies in colleges by prescribing the subjects for the several University examinations. Why should not its right to regulate the course of studies best fitted to promote the intellectual development of all candidates for degrees be expressly recognized in the new Act? And how can a real University regard the character and behaviour of any of its members as matters of indifference? And how can we rightly and creditably discharge the responsibilities resting on us if we are not enabled to withdraw our recognition from institutions which do not fulfil the promises on the faith of which we were induced to recognise them? The provisions of the Bill which were drafted with the object of uniting the congeries of affiliated colleges into a living organization, powerful for good, ought not, I think, to be regarded with suspicion, as being aimed possibly at the independence of the colleges. Their real intention is to secure certain worthy ends, which ought to be prized by all friends of education. The alterations proposed by the Select Committee in Section 20 seem to me to attack the primary principle of the Bill; and I therefore prefer the section as originally drafted.

I see no objection to the proposed omission of clause (2) of Section 20, or to the alteration proposed in Section 22.

I have already considered the proposals for altering Sections 21 and 25, when dealing with Section 6.

I do not think the time has yet come for the proposed alteration of the existing practice as to examiners reporting to the Syndicate, which provides certain necessary safeguards and does not, so far as I know, cause undue delay. Section 28, as drafted by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, is in accordance with the practice; and very strong reasons should, I think, be forthcoming before we alter it by law.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Rockliff, 1,496 tons, Captain J L Baxter, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday night, laden with a cargo of iron from Middlesbro'.

THE Zanzibar steamer Swordsman, Captain C Law, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and about sixty-two deck passengers.

THE Norwegian brig Nordan, 236 tons, Captain L A Jensen, will sail to-day for Port Natal, for which port she has on board a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. Ganges, 1,491 tons, Captain D Roberts, and consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., cleared out yesterday to sail for Aden and London, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mr Larrance and Mr Macombie, cabin and 15 deck.

THE B I steamer Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain J Nash, sailed from Bombay yesterday afternoon for the Coast ports and Calcutta. She carries the following passengers on board:—Miss Jones, for Marmagoa; Mr J H Elliot, for Mangalore; and six deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ganges	2148	E. Stewart	C	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi	E	J. Janni & Co.
,, Rockcliff	1496	J. L. Baxter	F	C. Eduljee.
,, Apollo	2056	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Brookfield	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Avlona	1279	J. A. Tait	L	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, W. Hall	2240	J. Verelll	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Wolviston	1135	W. Edwards	N	Cursetjee and Eduljee.
,, Kt. Errant	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Europa	1132	R. Jones	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ganges	1490	D. Roberts	Q	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	..	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Rockliff (s)	Baxter	Middlesbro', Dec. 30.
2	Swordsman (s)	Law	Zanzibar, Jan. 17.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Apollo (s)	Douglas	Hull.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Bay of Panama	Wright	Rangoon.
	Ganges (s)	Roberts	London.
	Chindwara (s)	Nash	Coast & Calcutta.

The steamer Khilwa entered for loading yesterday for China and Australia.

The Brigantine Nordan, Jensen, cleared yesterday for Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
29 Tanais s ..... Laugan ..... Colombo, Jan. 22.
Castledale s ..... Weatherhead. Bombay, Jan. 18.
Chilka s ..... Gunning ..... Moulmein, Jan. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29.—Steamers Craigton, Madras, Colaba, City of Venice, Vesta, Clan Macgregor and H. M. S. Bacchante. Barques Camperdown and Boreas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—FEBRUARY 1.

Street, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Neville, Major, 14th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Sialkote.

Appleton, Vety-Surgeon, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1888.

1. THERE will be Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, *viz*:—Sections 7, 8, 31, 32, 33, 34, (1, 2, 3, 4), 36, 38, manual firing and bayonet exercises.

2. There will be a Church Parade of the B. V. R. Corps on Sunday next, the 5th instant. Fall in front of the Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m. Red uniform with helmet and side arms to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

3. Lce.-Corpl. G. Skinner to be Corporal in "C" Company vice Steffenauer who resigns his stripes.
Vol. A. Headlam to be Lce.-Corpl.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. The Bombay Light Horse will attend the Church Parade on Sunday next, the 5th inst. Fall in at the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-30 p.m., dress swords and bandoliers.

4. There will be Riding school for all hands on Saturday at 7 a.m. Swords, military bridles and head ropes to be worn.

By Order.
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

EXAMINATION FRAUD IN BENARES.—Mr. G. E. Enox, Legal Remembrancer for the N.-W. P. and Oudh, appeared before Mr. J. McLean, Joint-Magistrate of Benares, on Monday to prosecute, on behalf of Government, Narain Sinha and Thakur Pershad, who, it would seem, appeared before the educational authorities with the intention of obtaining a certificate of having passed the Middle Class Examination, for which it is alleged, as a matter of fact, they never appeared as candidates. On the Joint-Magistrate taking his seat, it was ascertained that this case had been transferred to Benares without the usual transfer order in vernacular being recorded. To cure a probable defect in jurisdiction the learned Legal Remembrancer asked that Mr. Siddan, head master of the Benares College, should be summoned and examined.—*Morning Post.*

ICE-BOATING IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

THE *Manchester Guardian* has received the following from a correspondent:—"Half an hour's drive in one of the little sledges or 'sance,' which in winter throng the streets of St. Petersburg brings us to the Russian Yacht Club on Yelaghin Island, from whence we are to start. We at once proceed to the pavilion to prepare for our expedition. The costume consists of knee-boots lined with felt, a fur-lined coat or 'shooba,' leather gloves with one compartment for the thumb and another for the fingers, drawn over a pair of woollen ones of a similar shape, and a fur cap well pulled down over the ears. Having thus arrayed ourselves we proceed to the quay and inspect our craft. An ice-boat, or 'booya,' consists of a triangular raft, of which the base forms the bows and the apex of the triangle the stern. At each of the three corners is a short skate of which the rear one, fitted with steering gear, forms the rudder. A short bowsprit and mast, with lug-sail, complete the rigging; a jib is sometimes though rarely used. We have to commence the day's work with the somewhat arduous task of pushing our boat along. The exercise continues for about ten minutes, when we are all startled by an exclamation from the skipper, in decidedly pure Anglo-Saxon. He has stepped into one of the holes, half-covered with snow, made by the fishermen in order to set their traps for lamprey, and is wet through to the waist. After a hurried council of war we send him back to change, and lighting our pipes proceed to await his return with what patience we can muster. However, he is soon back; and with more caution, we again set to our work as before, which happily grows every moment lighter as we get nearer to the Gulf and out of the shelter of the island. Soon with a cheery "Jump on!" from the skipper, we are off and off in earnest, crashing and bumping over seams and fissures as we fly. On each tack as we get more and more into the open the speed increases until it seems almost impossible to breathe. Ice-boating certainly tries one's faith to the utmost, for we are now flying along at some thirty miles an hour, and straight in front of us about twenty yards ahead we see a big open space with floating blocks of ice. It appears impossible to put about before we are in it, but with a necessary caution to 'hold tight,' round we swing almost on the very brink and are scudding away on the opposite tack again to repeat the same process a few moments later. Over in the direction of Cronstadt the sky for the last two hours has been getting blacker and blacker, and a dull wail in the freshening wind heralds the coming storm. There are now some half-dozen boats careering about in different directions, and we see some way ahead, and apparently well in the storm one that has lost her mast. So, taking in a couple of reefs to avoid a similar catastrophe, we start off to the rescue. However, with great ingenuity they have rigged up a jury-mast and are off again before we can reach them. A 'myetel,' or snow-storm has now set in in earnest, and such a one as we never see in the temperate climate of England. The snow, in fine dust-like particles, comes down so thick and fast that it is impossible to see a yard ahead while the wind howls and shrieks as it tears along as if angry with us for disputing its sovereignty in this world of ice. We now decide to return, and back we start, 'humming along at a glorious pace. We are now running before the wind, and so what took us nearly three hours to accomplish in the outward spin we now do in some forty minutes. How our skipper managed in this impenetrable mist to find his way back and avoid broken ice is a mystery to me. However, back we got, ravenously hungry from the cold and hard work, and food and 'voda' are all the order of the day."

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

MR STEWART CULIN recently read a most interesting paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the social life of the Chinese in the eastern cities of the United States. The immigrant, he said, are much influenced by local traditions and those from different sections keep much to themselves. They establish separate shops when their numbers warrant it, as well as assembly-rooms and guild halls. The Six Companies in San Francisco, under which nearly all of the Chinese in the United States are enrolled, are the guilds formed in this manner by the emigrants from different parts of the province. The ties of kindred, preserved with so much care in China are recognised here, and many of the immigrants claim relationship. People of the same village naturally drift together, and as all the inhabitants of a Chinese village frequently belong to the same clan and bear the same name, it happens that many members of the same family are often found associated here, the numbers of any particular family varying much, however, in different localities. The members of a clan unite when necessary for mutual defence or to redress a wrong done to one of their number. Among the Sinning people very slight disagreements between individuals are frequently taken up by their respective families and made the subjects of long and bitter quarrels—meetings are held, large sums of money subscribed, and feuds perpetuated that may have been carried on for ages at home.

The first considerable emigration of Chinese to America occurred at the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849. Many then sought their fortunes there, and the stream of emigration, once started was much increased by the disturbed condition of the southern provinces during the next decade. The Triad Society, a secret order opposed to the present Manchu dynasty, seized upon the time when the Government was engaged in combating the Tai Ping rebellion in the north, and raised an insurrection. This was subdued, but with much bloodshed, and thousands of the rebels sought refuge in America, with many others who were ruined by the outbreak. Upon the completion the Union Pacific Railway thousands of Chinese were thrown out of employment. In the absence of women in the mining camps they found a remunerative occupation in the laundry business. Little capital is required to start a laundry, one hundred dollars being usually sufficient and several men frequently associate themselves together and share the profits between them. The owners should each clear from twenty-five to seventy dollars per month, while the hired labourers are paid from twenty-five to thirty dollars per month, with their board and lodging. They rise at daybreak and work until their task is finished, often until far into the night. Two meals a day are provided for them, one at about nine in the morning, and another between four and five in the afternoon.

The store is the centre around which life in a Chinese colony revolves. As soon as several men have collected in a town or city, one of them will send to the nearest place of supply and purchase such Chinese groceries and other wares as may be needed by the colony. These he will sell to his comrades, without at first discontinuing his usual avocation. If the colony increases in numbers he may rent a small store and with the assistance of some of his friends form a store company. In a short time this place becomes the resort of all the Chinese in the colony, many of whom may have a small money interest in the concern. They have provisions and clothes to buy; news of the outside world and of their own homes may be learned here; and, besides, there is a couch provided for opium smoking, which the immigrant, with newly acquired money to spend, readily practises as the first dissipation at hand. Other opportunities for making money will not be lost sight of. The cellar will be fitted up with bunks or opium smoking, and tables covered with matting for the convenience of those who desire to paly dominoes; and the profit on the opium consumed and the portion of the winnings set aside, for the use of the tables soon constitute a more important source of revenue than the store itself. Thus many interests besides those of the dealer in clothes and provisions grow up under the roof of the little shop. Often a doctor, some poor and broken down student, dispenses medicines from a supply of drugs ranged along one side of the store; the itinerant barber, an indispensable personage, makes it a place of call; letters for the colony are directed to care of the store; public notices are written on tablets of red paper and pasted beside the door; Chinese newspapers, both of San Francisco and the native ports, are received; and here, too, interpreters are to be found, who conduct negotiations and adjust differences with the outside world.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

HOW I WAS ASPHYXIATED.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYATT describes in a home paper her experience of asphyxiation. She says:—

Whilst I was in Canada, in 1885, my professional duties took me to London, in Ontario, which is a very different place indeed from London in England. Following out the idea of its principal nomenclature, its citizens have adopted several of your familiar titles, and to hear them talk of the Crystal Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Thames, and Hyde Park, one might shut one's eyes and fancy one was at home again. But on inquiry the Crystal Palace proves to be a glass-house for raising fruit and flowers, Westminster Abbey is a public-house, the Thames a muddy stream, and Hyde Park a strip of pasture land along its banks. Everything in London, Ontario, strikes the stranger as being in the same ratio. The Opera-House—save the mark!—where I was engaged, but destined never to play, was an ugly, draughty place, dingy in appearance, and terribly cold to the senses, it being the month of February, and the snow deep on the ground at the time of my visit there. However, such trifles must not be considered worthy of notice by a professional "doing the provinces," and I had already had some experience of a Canadian winter; so an hour before I was advertised to appear on the board of the Opera-House I wrapped myself in my furs and set forth to walk there, a cab being an unknown luxury in London, Ontario. I was conducted to my dressing-room by a very polite young gentleman, a secretary to the committee who had engaged my services, and who was most anxious that everything should be comfortable for me. As I entered the room, which had a large window and a door, and two gas burners alight, I said, "There is a strong smell of gas here." "Yes," replied my companion, "I am afraid there is a little escape somewhere, but it must be very slight, for I can't discover it. Do you think it will inconvenience you?" "Oh dear, no," I said; "it can't be anything serious. It will go off after a while." The gentleman then remarked that it was a quarter-past seven, and he should come and fetch me at eight o'clock to go on the stage, and as soon as he had left me I locked the door. There was another door in the room, and before proceeding to undress I tried the handle to see if it was fastened. It yielded to my touch, and opening it, I saw it concealed a large, dark cupboard, piled with dusty chairs, at the back of which I perceived a thick, black funnel, which seemed to pass through the walls on either side. At the same time a blast of coal gas rushed into my face, leaving its taste and smell both in my mouth and nostrils. I closed and bolted the door hastily, thinking as I did so." This is where the escape comes from it, though I have often blamed my own folly since for not anticipating it. However, having fastened the door, I returned to the business of dressing, unpacked my basket, did my hair, &c., and put on the skirt of my dress.

All this time—perhaps a quarter of an hour—I had no idea that I was, in effect, slowly dying. I remember once saying to myself in a peculiar dreamy voice, "I hope I am not going to be ill." But that is all I can remember, which proves how completely painless death may be. What happened after I had put on the skirt of my dress I only know from the narration of others. The secretary told me afterwards that when he came, according to his promise, to summon me at eight o'clock, he found the door locked, and all his knocking and calling having no effect, he fancied I must have dropped asleep from fatigue. On consulting the committee, they broke open the door, when, to their horror, they found me lying apparently dead upon the floor. And to all intents and purposes I was dead, for had they left me alone I should never have recovered consciousness again. Some one rushed upon the stage, however, to announce to the assembled audience that I was too ill to appear, and to ask if there was a doctor in the house. A gentleman from amongst them kindly proffered his services, and came to my dressing-room, when he immediately pronounced his opinion that I was past praying for—in other words, life was extinct. The committee, however, not being satisfied, summoned three more medical men, who threw open all the windows and doors, blistered me over the heart and on the temples, and finally carried me (still unconscious) in their arms back to the hotel, where at eleven o'clock the same night, I woke up to this life again, having been insensible for three hours and a half.

When I remembered who I was, I found myself lying on the floor of my bed-room, striking the backs of both my hands violently on the carpet, and making a loud *clacking* sound with my tongue against the palate of my mouth. My first feeling on recovering was one of intense fear. I thought I was in a fit, and that I was going to have fits for the rest of my life. When I found that I was surrounded by strangers, who kept on shaking me, and adjuring me to "wake up," a piece of gossip I have heard by the English mail that every day flashed across my mind, and another fear assailed me of the motive to which they ascribe my illness. "Doctor," I cried piteously, "*don't* let them say in the papers that I was *tipsy*." But still I was quite unaware what had happened to me. They pulled me upon my feet, when I felt as if my head and every part of my body were inflated with hot air, and that if they did not hold me down I should float upwards. The same feeling continued when I was placed upon the bed, and when the doctor gave me a narcotic to soothe my excitement, it took the opposite effect, and made me light-headed, so that I was singing and rambling for the rest of the night. One of the medical men and three ladies (hitherto unknown to me) sat up with me, so they evidently considered I was very ill. In the morning, however, I felt better, and assayed to rise but directly I stood on my feet, the fumes of the gas I had inhaled rose to my brain again, and rendered me too giddy to stand. My body, too, was so swollen from its effects that I could not assume any of my ordinary attire for some days afterwards, and instead of returning to Boston as I should have done the day after my adventure, I was compelled to remain in London, Ontario, for three days, and then I was hardly fit to travel.

The committee of the Opera-House visited me during that time in solemn conclave, and tried hard by much cross-questioning to make me confess that I had had an apoplectic fit. They even went so far as to insert paragraphs in the local journals headed, "The celebrated novelist falls down in a fit," &c.; but the doctors who had attended me defeated their paltry endeavours to defend their own unpardonable carelessness by signing a medical certificate for me to the effect that I had suffered from "a most dangerous and prolonged suspension of the action of the heart, consequent on the inhalation of coal gas." It transpired on subsequent inquiry that in order to draw a large audience for the occasion of my appearance, the committee, who were responsible for expenses, had wished to warm the body of the house by gas, and to that end had affixed a large pipe for its conveyance (the very same funnel I sad in the dark cupboard) to the main meter, but without taking the precaution to have the part where it joined the meter properly protected by cement. Consequently, as soon as I entered the Opera-House and the gas was all turned on, the escape from the imperfect future came creeping into my room, and nearly crept away with my valuable existence, and so insidiously that I was never once aware of it. And such a fact (because apparently so improbable) can hardly be too widely known. At the same time, although we are bound to take the best care we can of the lives which God has given us for the good of ourselves and others, I never recall the incident of my asphyxiation without wondering whence has arisen the great actual physical fear of death which makes the anticipation of it a torment to so many. I remember a clever and popular physician once telling me that during many years of experience he had never met with a single case in which the act of dying was a painful one. But I have heard people shudderingly aver that the soul *cannot* be loosed from the body without a fearful wrench. All I know is, that my soul, or spirit, or life (or whatever men choose to call *me*) escaped so quietly, and peacefully, and easily from my body on the occasion I have related here, that it was less terrible than going to sleep, and that I could not wish my best friend a pleasanter death than by asphyxiation.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers under rule 10 A, 1.

15-88—Payne, G and S—Bhana Khooshal and others vs E V Jordan.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

417-86—Payne, G and S—Haji Bakir valad Shaik Saheb Faki and others vs Shaik Abdool Guffoor and others—Bomonji and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

503-87—Mirza, H. K—Mooltanchund Khucha vs Inderchund Talukchund—Wadia and G—Part heard.

407-87—Little, S, F and N—Nathoo Lalji vs Anundji Heerji and others—Part heard.

1-88—Jefferson B and D—Nusserwanji Doosabhoy Francis and another vs Haji Ismail Abdoola—Macfarlane, E and H.

467-87—Payne, G and S—Narrenji Dayal and another vs Bochaji Bastonji Maherji—Pestonji and R.

7-87—Chalk W and S—Thucker Gordhundas Nensey vs Thucker Sewji Dhurumsey.
For investigation of pauperism.

56-87—In person—Vishnoo Babaji vs Manek Mooljee and others—Part heard.

55-87—In person—Jamnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and B.

60-87—In person—Bawa Haridas Atmaram vs Bhat Cawasji Rattonji and another—Venayekrao H.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 per.	783½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	490
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	16,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. & Corporation	81,000	100	all	17½ do.	445
National Bank of India	27,320	$125		5 per.	125
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	14108	–	–	81544
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	4100	–	–	81

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Assurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	435
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	95
East Indit Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,250xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	400	350	...		275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	800	800	800	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld	450	800	800	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,600	125	125	Rs. 5	9
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	800	800	Rs. 80	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	60
Prince of W. Press	800	800	100	Rs. 9	295x
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bollary.)	800	800	800	Rs. 0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,500	750	Rs. 50	660xd
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sussoon Press Co.	800	800	800	32	00
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	500	00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	102
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Bellary S. & W. Mill. Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	0
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	300
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	965
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	640
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs.	335xc
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,053
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	695
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Bafa S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	631	1,000	1,000	...	835
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	615
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	76	575	50	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	630
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1150
Imperial C

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; H. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Populmundoo, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing numbers of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot an. 8 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Bompert Row, Fort.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

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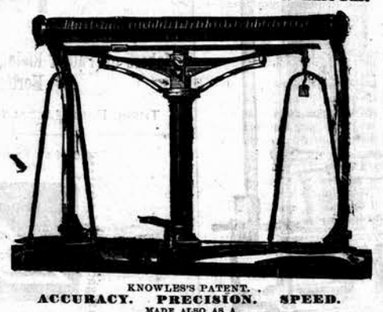

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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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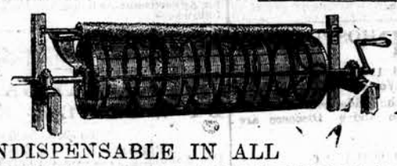

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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

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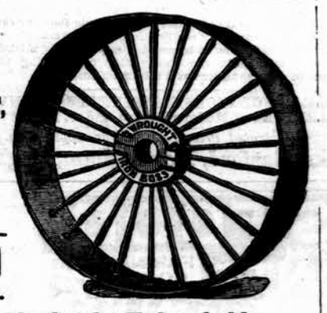

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Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
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SOLE MAKER—
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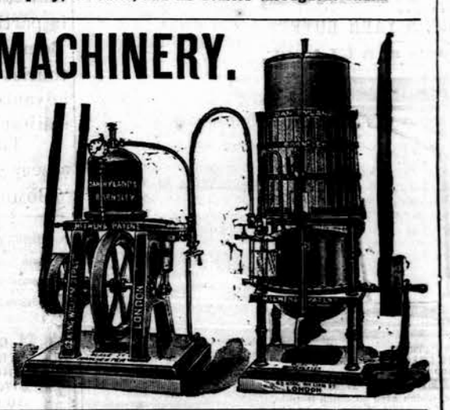

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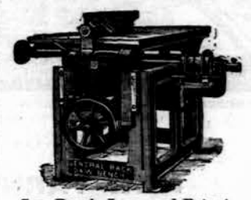

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